

Monopolies probe likely on air merger

Government will insist on a quick decision

By Colin Narbrough

The Government is now likely to call for the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate the proposed merger between British Airways and British Caledonian, but it wants it done as quickly as possible.

The move, which runs against the Government's own instincts, has come in the wake of recognition of the weight of opinion demanding a referral and a desire to dispel any suggestion that the airlines received prior approval for the merger plan.

It is believed that Whitehall

MP seeks inquiry on Yard men

From Philip Jacobson, Stockholm

The Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, is to be asked to investigate the conduct of two Scotland Yard detectives involved in the case of Captain Simon Hayward, the Life Guards officer now on trial for smuggling drugs into Sweden.

Mr John Goss, the Conservative MP for Hendon North, said yesterday that he had been shocked by evidence from Captain Hayward about his interviews with the two officers from Britain's recently formed National Drugs Intelligence Unit.

As soon as he returns to London, Mr Goss added, he would press for an inquiry into "outrageous" police tactics in attempting to intimidate Captain Hayward by threatening action against his family. "If necessary, disciplinary action should be taken against the officers concerned," he will also talk to the Police Complaints Authority.

The Scotland Yard men were named in court yesterday as Det Inspector David Morgan and Det Sergeant Brian Moore.

Detectives accused, page 8

TIMES FOCUS

The Falklands have become a land of new wealth and opportunity. A Special Report. Page 16, 17

IN PART 2

Job-finders
More companies are using professionals to help their own redundant employees to find new jobs, says an introduction to today's seven pages of General Appointments. Pages 29-35

Exam results
Degrees awarded by the University of Leeds are published today. Page 37

Portfolio

● There is £2,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount, as there was no winner yesterday.
● Portfolio list, page 27.

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THURSDAY JULY 30 1987



Two-way traffic: Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand meeting on the steps of the Elysee Palace yesterday before signing the Channel Tunnel treaty that clears the way for construction work to move ahead. (High-speed trains, page 2)

Russians cool hopes of missile agreement

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Soviet officials yesterday damped down American euphoria over prospects for a deal to eliminate medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles, and also poured cold water on the West's more cautious hopes on strategic weapons.

Mr Alexei Obukhov, the deputy Soviet leader at the East-West arms talks in Geneva, said that the US proposals on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) announced on Tuesday were "not constructive".

Asked if Moscow was un-enthusiastic in the demand that Washington has refused - that

Enoch Powell refused - 12

West Germany give up its Pershing 1A missiles - he said "Yes", then presented new proposals to ban space weapons, adding that until agreement was reached there could be no deal on strategic weapons.

Western sources said this amounted to a reaffirmation of Moscow's insistence that the American Strategic Defence Initiative, known as Star Wars, must go.

The second of these developments came as no surprise, but the first was not taken at face value in Whitehall. De-

Continued on page 22, col 8

US rushes helicopters to sweep mines in Gulf

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, has ordered the US Navy to rush eight mine-sweeping helicopters to the Gulf, where they will operate off a helicopter carrier.

The order was issued on Tuesday night and the departure of the helicopters from Norfolk on board Air Force C-5 transport planes was "imminent", sources said yesterday.

The helicopters and their support crew of about 200 men will be flown to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. They will then fly out to meet the USS Guadalcanal, an amphibious landing ship and helicopter carrier that is taking part in mine-sweeping exercises with a marine amphibious unit in the Indian Ocean.

It will take several days before the carrier and huge RH-53D helicopters can reach the Gulf. But Pentagon officials said this was not expected to delay the second convoy operation down the Gulf from Kuwait.

Mr Weinberger's action comes as the US is turning to its allies to help clear the mines in the Gulf. Washington has been severely embarrassed by the damage done to the supertanker Bridgeton and by revelations that the Navy has fallen years behind in its effort to rebuild its obsolete minesweepers.

US officials are holding talks with Britain, France and

West Germany about using their minesweepers to protect the convoys of US-registered Kuwaiti tankers and other ships. Kuwait's Ambassador to the US said that several countries would be prepared to co-operate in a joint mine-sweeping operation.

Mr Richard Murphy, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, would not give details in testimony to Congress on how the US is

The International Association of Independent Tanker Owners will press the Government today to take the lead in setting up a naval peace-keeping force to protect all merchant shipping in the Gulf. Mr Basil Papachristidis, the Inter-tanko chairman, is also seeking a meeting with the French Government.

going to protect the ships against mines. He said discussions were going on with Kuwait and other Gulf states on using helicopters, which are better based on land. He rejected accusations that these countries are not co-operating.

Mr Murphy said the remaining nine Kuwaiti ships which the US has agreed to protect would be under the US flag in six weeks. There would then be five or six convoys through the Gulf a month.

In turning to the allies for help in clearing mines, the US is relying on an informal understanding that has evol-

ved in recent years that the US would build aircraft carriers, submarines and heavily equipped cruisers and leave mine-sweeping functions to the allies. The US Navy now has only three minesweepers in service and 18 used in training exercises in reserve - all date back to the 1950s. It would take at least a week for the two in service to reach the Gulf.

Officials told the New York Times however that the Navy has fallen two years behind in its \$1.5 billion effort to build a new class of ocean-going minesweepers. The first of the new Avenger class is still undergoing sea trials at a time when five of the 14 ships in the class were supposed to have been delivered. The first ship will not be commissioned until September.

Last year the Navy cancelled a separate programme to build 17 coastal mine hunters, and is arranging to buy ships designed in Italy.

A Navy team has been ordered to search for more underwater explosives in the Gulf channel where a full minefield has been discovered.

Meanwhile many members of Congress are demanding an end to US protection of the Kuwaiti tankers. Senators say the US is being "jerked around" by Kuwait, which they accuse of resisting US requests to act as a base in minesweeping operations.

Ridley battles to save poll tax

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, is preparing to mount a rear-guard action today against Treasury proposals that London should get special treatment when the Government's new poll tax is phased in from 1990.

He will argue that the suggestion, from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that London should get an extra year, on top of the transition period of three, four or five years decided for the rest of England, will mean that people in the rest of the country will have to pay an additional £2 on their community charge to subsidize the profligate inner London boroughs.

His submission is contained in the paper which Mr Ridley has prepared for what is expected to be today's decisive meeting of the Cabinet committee discussing rating reform.

The committee, which is due to meet at Downing Street before a session of the full Cabinet, is also expected to decide whether the community charge in the first year of transition should be £75 or £100. The remaining charge for local services will be made up from a reduced rates bill.

It is also expected to agree to the request of Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for

Spectrum..... 10

Wales, that Wales should get the same treatment as Scotland and that the community charge should be introduced there in a single year.

Mr Ridley was said by ministerial colleagues last night to be hoping for support from the Prime Minister for his proposal that the phase-in should last only three years.

He is said to feel that he was deserted by her two weeks ago when the Cabinet committee decided that there should be a transitional period rather than the one instalment he favoured. He had believed that Mrs Thatcher shared his view that a clean break with the old system would lessen the danger of political damage in the run-up to the next general election.

But the signs last night were that Mrs Thatcher is prepared to go along with Mr Lawson and Mr John Major, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in their case for a transition lasting more than three years. She is convinced of the need to soften the impact of the new tax, about which many Conservative MPs are deeply

Continued on page 22, col 6

Ferry owners will pay out £400,000

Townsend Thoresen was ordered yesterday to pay £400,000 towards the cost of the public inquiry into the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster.

Mr Justice Sheen, the inquiry chairman, said the company, which was found guilty of serious negligence which cost the lives of 188 people, had "to bear a heavy responsibility for the disaster".

He said: "There being no other way in which this court can mark its feelings about the conduct of Townsend Thoresen Limited, other than by an order that they should pay a substantial part of the costs of this investigation, I have ordered them to pay the sum of £350,000."

"That seems to me to meet the justice of the case," The money will go to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Townsend Thoresen was further ordered to pay £50,000 to the National Union of Seamen, which represented

Top RIBA man resigns

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr Patrick Harrison, the institute's secretary, after a report by consultants criticizing bad management and inefficiency at the 153-year-old institute (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Mr Harrison, aged 59, who earns about £50,000 a year, has been secretary since 1966. He submitted his resignation before the start of the council meeting and it was overwhelmingly accepted. It takes effect immediately.

Terms have not been disclosed but it is thought that he will receive about £100,000 as a golden handshake.

Mr Harrison's departure is likely to be only the first step in a shake-up of the institute. Mr Rod Hackney, the new RIBA president, promised to modernize the institute when he was elected last year.

America sets its sights on a Martian frontier

From Charles Bremner, New York

Eighteen years since Neil Armstrong stepped on to the Moon, the United States is at last setting its sights on that oldest space flight dream - an expedition to Mars.

And just as the Soviet sputnik spurred the first American sprint in the space race, a prime force for a mission to Mars is a growing fear among American scientists and space officials that the Russians are well on the way to getting there first.

Events over the past month suggest that the American space programme, wallowing in failure, could soon be galvanized in a new race to the "new frontier" just as it was in the early 1960s.

On Monday, the White House

confirmed the basis of press leaks that the Administration is about to shake up NASA, the space agency.

The reports say NASA could be dismantled completely in an attempt to counter a lack of direction that has allowed the Russians to assume mastery in space.

The disaster of the shuttle, Challenger, was just one symptom of the malaise in the agency, which has fallen far behind in its manned programme and its plans to build a permanent orbiting station by the mid 1990s.

Last week, the country's leading space scientists and a number of officials met at a conference in Colorado to voice the case for a manned trip to Mars.

The flight that would take about

two years and could be achieved in the early years of the next century.

For the crew, such a flight would be "like spending a couple of years in a motel room with a bunch of other people," according to one expert.

The NASA administrator, Mr James Fletcher, told the conference: "National interest in Mars exploration is growing at an ever-increasing rate. I firmly believe we should go and I'm confident we will go. The question is: When will we be ready?"

While the Americans have diffused their efforts with the development of the shuttle and the ambitious high-tech space station - now far behind schedule - the Russians have pressed ahead steadily, gaining experience with re-usable rockets and generations

of orbiting platforms. Russian scientists have for years declared that a mission to Mars is their goal.

A report last week by the respected Jane's Spaceflight Directory sent shudders through the Administration and the Pentagon. This said the Soviet Union had about a decade lead and alleged that NASA "has lost the will to fly men in space". Among other fears, the Russians have logged three times more the amount of manned space time than the Americans.

NASA has long regarded Mars as a long-term goal, but only one of several. However, many scientists believe the country should focus on Mars to provide the kind of great adventure that would rekindle the pioneer spirit.

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Shipyard set to lose MoD order

Up to 2,000 jobs are at risk at the Scott Lithgow shipyard on the Clyde after management was told yesterday that a "preferential opportunity" to build three vessels for the Ministry of Defence may be withdrawn.

Scott Lithgow, owned by Trafalgar House, has been wrangling with the ministry for the past year over the price of the contract for mooring vessels.

The ministry says the order is worth about £10 million, but Scott Lithgow values it at £15 million.

Scott Lithgow, the last of the big shipyards on the lower Clyde, employs 1,000 workers plus more than 1,000 sub-contractors on its Port Glasgow site. The ministry contract would guarantee at least 700 jobs.

Child sex challenge

Dr Marietta Higgs, one of the paediatricians at the centre of the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy, should be "challenged and made to defend her actions", health watchdogs say.

In a report to be submitted to next month's judicial inquiry, South Tynes Community Health Council says that the doctor's use of controversial diagnosis techniques had resulted in children who had not been sexually abused being placed in council care.

Diplomat flies out

The Bulgarian diplomat expelled by Britain as an alleged spy finally left London yesterday.

Colonel Ivan Pavlov Djambov, aged 55, military attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in London, had been given two weeks to leave after the Foreign Office said that he was "engaged in activities incompatible with his status".

Colonel Djambov, who has always protested his innocence, refused to answer any questions about his expulsion.

EEC justice warning

The signing of the Hague convention on international access to justice will play directly into the hands of known terrorists, a group of peers warns today.

The House of Lords Select Committee on the EEC says the aim of the convention is to break down the cross-frontier barriers between EEC courts and some other countries.

However, it says that it could provide terrorists and others with immunity from prosecution because it would allow them to appear in other cases without fear of arrest.

The committee recommends that an agreement on access to courts should be restricted to EEC member states.

House of Lords EEC Select Committee Report: International Access to the Courts (Stationery Office, £4.70).

Steel set to 'wed'

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, went on television last night and told Social Democrats: "It's time for wedding bells".

He used a party political broadcast to emphasize the case for a merger of the parties and to spell out his commitment to a non-socialist policies acceptable to right-wing Social Democrats.

"Six years is long enough for an engagement. It's time for wedding bells. And that, I'm convinced, is what most people want", he said.

Refugees protest

Tamils detained on a ship at Harwich in Essex are threatening a hunger strike in protest at the delay in processing their applications for political asylum.

Immigration officials say no progress can be made with the 65 Tamils until ministers have decided the fate of another 64 who were involved in a protest at Heathrow earlier this year.

It is 98 days since the Home Office chartered the former Channel ferry MV Earl William to board Tamils and other refugees.

Minister snubbed

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, got the cold shoulder yesterday when he visited a Derbyshire library despite having his invitation withdrawn at the last minute by the Labour-controlled county council.

No officials went to greet him when he arrived in Bolsover, the constituency of Mr Dennis Skinner, the left-wing MP, and he had to be shown round by the deputy librarian. Afterwards he attacked the council for "absurd political posturing". A council spokesman said the visit had coincided with a council meeting.

Appeal by Kimberley chairman

By Michael Horsnell

A last-minute appeal to social workers to change their minds and give evidence to the Kimberley inquiry was made yesterday.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the inquiry into the death of the girl, aged four, last year at the hands of her stepfather, hopes to persuade three members of the social services staff in Wirral to appear.

The child was fostered on Merseyside before her return to her mother and stepfather in London in 1985, and a 400-page dossier was prepared on her parents and incidents of brutality against her mother.

The inquiry has been told that this dossier was not sent from Wirral to social workers in Greenwich, south-east London, who took over the case.

High-speed Euro trains must slow in England

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday announced that a high-speed train system will operate through the Channel Tunnel. The trains will run at speeds of up to 170mph in France, but they will be limited to about 100mph in Britain.

Mrs Thatcher made her announcement in the grandeur of the Elysee Palace in Paris, where she and President Mitterrand formally ratified the Channel Tunnel Treaty.

which provides the constitutional basis for the project.

The President described the £6 billion tunnel scheme as one of the most decisive between now and the end of the century, while Mrs Thatcher said it would be "the greatest civil engineering project in Europe".

The ratification comes almost 18 months after the treaty was signed by the two leaders at Canterbury.

The effect of the ratification is formally to bring into force a 55-year concession to the

Anglo-French company, Euro-tunnel, to build and operate the tunnel.

Mr Alastair Morton, the British co-chairman of Euro-tunnel, and Mr Andre Benard, his French counterpart, expressed "extremely satisfaction" at the ratification. The way was now open for those who must make it the reality, they said.

The high-speed railway project is a very much larger one for France than for Britain, and M Mitterrand was more equivocal than Mrs

Thatcher in his remarks about it, speaking on the determination to overcome problems.

The project involves France spending about £2 billion on a new railway line from Paris to the tunnel near Calais, along which trains would reach 170 mph. Britain has ruled out, for many years at least, building a similar new line from the Channel to London, though it will seek to improve the existing track.

British Rail has firm plans to spend only £400 million on

the tunnel project, some of which will be used on improving the line through Kent.

The new trains will operate to the British loading gauge which is narrower than the French, and take electric power both from the French overhead power cables and from British Rail's Southern Region third-rail power supply.

Because the French railway investment will be very much greater than British Rail's, a special revenue sharing agreement has been drawn up.

The high-speed trains operating through the tunnel are expected to cut the passenger journey time between London and Paris to under three hours, making them fully competitive with air travel.

Eurotunnel forecasts that in 1993, its first year of operation, 30 million people will use it.

Three Second World War bombs have been found and defused during excavation work near Calais for the tunnel.
Docklands Railway, page 5.

Rumbold in call for more discipline in education

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Discipline in schools is at such a low point that some teachers feel permanently threatened by their pupils, Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education, said yesterday.

Speaking to journalists after addressing the annual conference of the Professional Association of Teachers, Mrs Rumbold also criticized "the theory that you can teach children when only part of the class is paying attention, the idea that you can have a teacher talking only to those children who want to listen while others chat among themselves".

Discipline was vital to a school's performance. "Society at large does not exemplify consistently high standards of behaviour, yet that same society tends to demand consistently high standards from schools."

"Increases in unemployment, in the employment of mothers with children at school, and in the number of broken homes and single-parent families have sometimes adversely affected relationships with schools and made it more difficult for teachers to carry out their proper work effectively."

"While most parents exercise their responsibilities seriously and conscientiously, a few prove unequal to the task. And a very few seem actively to encourage behaviour opposed to that encouraged at schools."

Other speakers called on the Government to support head teachers who suspend disruptive pupils.

Mr Robert Christie, a member of the Scottish executive committee, told the conference of a head who suspended two boys for a week for smoking cannabis in view of younger pupils.

His decision was overturned by the local regional council after an appeal by the parents.

He said that A level courses must remain at Ilkerton School, Derbyshire, a comprehensive which was once a grammar school.

Labour councillors planned to close the sixth form and make all A level students attend the town's college.



The glamour of the ballet and the magic of the big top proved the perfect combination for Michelle Richards, aged six, who was invited to dance by Fiona Power of the Royal Ballet yesterday during a children's day at Battersea Park, south London. The company is performing until Saturday inside a 1,200-seat circus tent (Photograph: Dennis McNeenane).

Hammond attack on unions

By Tim Jones

Mr Eric Hammond, leader of the electricians' union, yesterday accused three unions of plotting against him.

He gave warning that his 347,000 members would leave the TUC rather than be "blackmailed into surrendering their independence".

Mr Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) made it clear that he intends to confront the threatened "bitter and full frontal attack" which he believes unions are planning at the TUC conference in September.

Under his leadership the EETPU has infuriated other unions by its willingness to negotiate with companies single union deals which include no-strike clauses.

But Mr Hammond, writing in his union journal, says that in some cases it has been clear the alternative to a deal has been closure or a non-union plant. "Rival unions prefer that to seeing us make an agreement... some principle," he said.

Mr Hammond said Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, did not accept his contention that the TUC disputes committee appeared to have assumed an unprecedented degree of power to interfere in freely negotiated agreements at the expense of the EETPU.

"But the evidence of a preconcerted plot continues to mount. It is an open secret that the General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers and the National Union of Public Employees have sought to find a way to turn the screw on us."

Mr Hammond emphasizes that his union is not looking to leave the TUC. "Far from it. The consequent conflict would spread through British industry."

Inner city unrest

The plight of jobless youth

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to be told today of increasing alienation among the young and growing fear of riots in many inner city areas.

The warning comes from the Apex Trust, which accuses the Government's inner city Cabinet committee of avoiding the basic issue of crime and unemployment which creates unrest.

Mrs Thatcher will receive today a copy of *Meeting the Inner City Challenge*, the annual report of Apex. She will also be given an invitation to see for herself the work that is needed in the inner cities with young offenders and unemployed youth at risk. Apex specializes in improving the job prospects of offenders.

The trust accuses each department represented on the Cabinet committee of failing to meet the needs of inner city residents. Apex says: "The Home Office's total crime prevention strategy to date has concentrated on locks and bolts and neighbourhood watch schemes."

"They have provided very few resources to help the community address the most important crime issue, the rehabilitation of offenders."

The Department of Trade and Industry, Apex says, gives

emphasis to the private sector which has little or no experience of sensitive community-based developments and there is a danger that investment will continue to fail to reach local people.

Few social services departments have strategies to address the problems that long term unemployment causes to individuals, families and communities.

The Job Training Scheme and the Youth Training Scheme are the main pillars for 16 to 25-year-olds. Those schemes are dependent upon the support of the private sector.

"Yet those who are at the greatest risk of offending are those in the 16 to 25-year-old age group and the private sector can hardly be expected to be able to take on board the special problems presented by young people with negative life styles."

During the past year the Apex Trust has helped more than 7,000 offenders and youth at risk in areas such as Merseyside, Sunderland, the West Midlands and Yorkshire and worked with inner city communities such as Brixton, Tottenham and Cheltenham.

People claiming unemployment benefits feel that the

Government's Restart programme of compulsory interviews for the long-term unemployed is "just a way of browbeating them to apply for low-paid jobs" according to a survey published yesterday.

Under the Restart scheme, introduced last year, unemployed people are invited to attend counselling interviews at job centres to explain what steps they have taken to find employment. They are offered work if it exists, or job training.

It is made clear that if they do not attend the interview they run the risk of losing their benefits.

But according to the Unemployment Union, an independent research, lobby and campaigning organization, the Restart programme and its associated sanctions helps employers intensify competition for low paid work, rather than giving claimants the help they really need.

The report challenges government claims that Restart is getting people off the unemployment register. It says only 16.4 per cent of those interviewed in the first few months of the programme left the register, slightly fewer than the usual figure for the long term unemployed.

Charity swindlers jailed 12 years

By Mark Ellis

Four men were jailed last night for a church charity swindle which a judge said "must strike at public confidence in charities".

The men cheated the elderly trustees of a charity for the poor and needy in south-east London into selling 13 houses for £52,000 when they were worth £456,000.

Judge Fordham said: "People in your roles ought to be above suspicion."

Describing them as "four greedy men", he jailed Philip Pollock, aged 45, clerk to the charity, of Douglas Drive, Shirley, Surrey; Benjamin Gurvitz, aged 58, surveyor, of Godalming, Surrey; and Barry Rosoman, aged 34, of Douglas Drive, Shirley, and Brian Glen, aged 40, of Croft Avenue, West Wickham, Kent, both builders.

They were all convicted on Tuesday of defrauding St Olave's, St Thomas and St

John United Charities in Bermondsey, south London.

Pollock was jailed for four years, disqualified from being a director for 10 years and ordered to pay £7,000 compensation. Gurvitz was jailed for two years and ordered to pay £30,200.

Rosoman and Glen were jailed for three years each and were disqualified from being directors for 10 years.

Charity fraud, page 4

Food mountains

Storage spur to farm reform

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The rise in the cost of storing excess EEC agricultural produce to an estimated £118 million, although not entirely unexpected, will be an added spur towards reform of the system.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has already said that intervention buying must be reduced to its original purpose of providing a "floor" to prevent the market collapsing and should not be seen by farmers as an alternative outlet for their produce.

The intervention price is determined by reference to a so-called target price set in Brussels.

The main commodities included in the arrangements are cereals, beef and dairy produce, although there are provisions for taking certain other products off the market

if a seasonal price collapse is threatened.

Intervention buying of beef is regarded throughout the community as undesirable, if for no other reason than that it freezes damages the quality and reduces its value. Price support has been partly withdrawn in the past few months and market prices have fallen.

The introduction of dairy quotas three years ago has partly brought under control a situation that was threatening to overwhelm the EEC common agricultural policy. But it has not stopped the further accumulation of the butter "mountain".

But the biggest present expenditure is in buying and storing surplus wheat and barley. No agreement has yet been reached on ways of limiting production, such as imposing quotas or forcing

farmers to leave part of their land fallow.

Several EEC countries, notably West Germany, are strongly opposed to price cuts. Some efforts have been made to raise the quality requirements for grain accepted into intervention and delay payments for several months to make it a less attractive option for farmers.

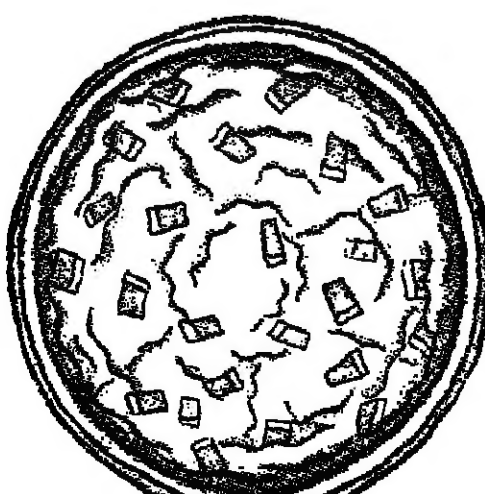
Cereal stocks have been greatly reduced in the past few months through exports. But the good harvest predicted for this year will quickly fill the stores again.

The fact that £68 million, well over half of last year's total cost was represented by storage costs, will certainly be seized upon by farmers' representatives who maintain that the growers get much less out of the system than the owners of grain stores

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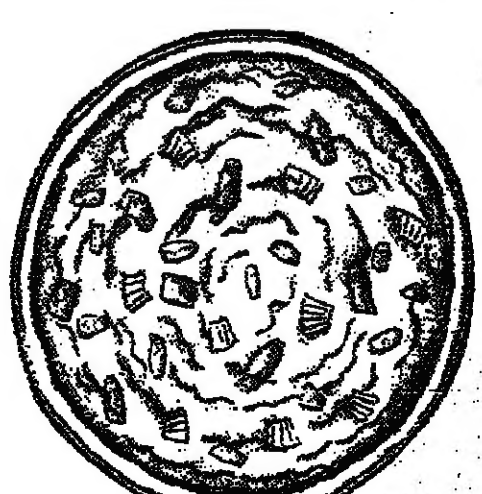


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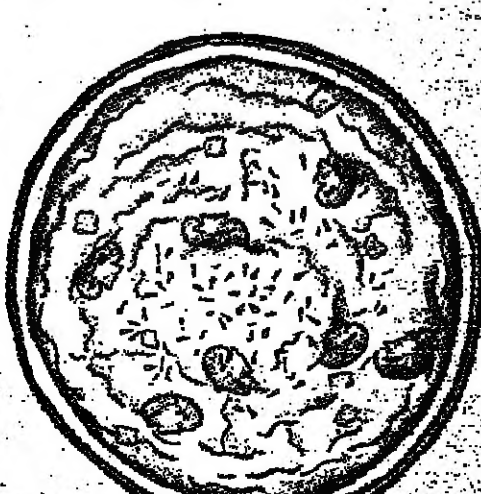


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Solicitor 'killed out of his obsessive hatred, not love'

By Ian Smith

A solicitor murdered his pregnant mistress and her daughter and tried to kill her son out of obsessive hatred, not love, Sheffield Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that there was no suicide pact between Ian Wood, 38, and Danielle Lloyd, 28, and no agreement that he should abandon the bodies in the country home they shared, escape to France and light candles in their memory in a church before killing himself.

Instead, the shootings at Ughill Hall, Bradford, took place because of Wood's obsessive hatred for Danielle's estranged husband, Mr Colin Lloyd, a secondary school deputy headmaster.

Wood, aged 38, has admitted murdering Stephanie Lloyd, aged 2, and attempting to kill her brother, Christopher, aged 5, but has denied murdering Mrs Lloyd, aged 38. He has lodged a plea of manslaughter, claiming that the two decided they and the children should die because life was no longer worth living.

Wood, the former secretary to the Sheffield branch of the Law Society, has also admitted stealing £84,000 from clients. In evidence, he has revealed that the amount he misappropriated was about £180,000.

In his closing speech on the sixth day of the trial, Mr Rivlin said suggestions of a suicide pact were nonsense. "If it was not so desperately serious it would be laughable."

Wood is a man with an unusually fertile imagination and he uses that imagination when it seems convenient, and it serves him well in difficult circumstances.

"In our submission, this man has a capacity to dream up an extraordinary tissue of lies when it suits his purpose. Call it lies or romancing, it all comes very easy to him."

Mr Rivlin said the shootings were ruthless and cold-blooded. After killing Mrs Lloyd and her daughter, Wood had shot Christopher. Then, because the child did not die, he had tried to beat him to death. If the beating of Christopher was not a sadistic act, whatever was, he asked.

Wood had made numerous telephone calls while on the run and sent at least two tape-recorded messages about events at the home. It was noticeable that when Wood talked about the shootings there was not a shred of concern or compassion in his voice.

Mr Rivlin described Mrs Lloyd's apparent cheerfulness on the morning she supposedly agreed to the death pact. She did the family ironing and telephoned her mother in France. Did the jury believe that she would spend part of her last day on Earth doing the ironing?

Mr Rivlin said: "This is not a case of lovers dying out of undying love. Wood is not a poor fragile creature and Danielle was not alone in this world."

He said that Mr Lloyd, who had been painted as some

awful fiend, had done nothing to justify the insult.

The prosecution did not believe Wood genuinely intended to commit suicide, even though he was seen clinging to a gargoyles 200ft above Amiens Cathedral eight days after his disappearance. Mr Rivlin maintained this was no more than a dramatic attempt to help disguise his true motive.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the defence, said that Wood had never allowed himself to be dissuaded in his belief that a suicide pact did exist. Even Parliament acknowledged the existence of such pacts and in 1961 had changed the law so that a survivor would face a charge of manslaughter and not murder.

He urged the jury against taking a cold, clinical approach when dealing with the balance of his client's mind. "One is tempted to throw one's hands up in utter despair and anguish and say how could this happen, how could anyone do this?"

"Greed? No. Sadistic pleasure? No. This was a suicide pact and into this pact two normal, rational people pooled their tension, their stresses and extraordinary personalities and came out with that most calamitous of all schemes," Mr Gray said.

Mr Justice Taylor, in his summing up, counselled the jury against being swayed by feelings of revulsion about the deaths. The one issue to decide was whether Wood had joined in a suicide pact and intended taking his own life.

The case continues today.

Bold St Laurent stays cool at the top



Yves Saint Laurent yesterday introduced lush satin folds in navy satin: a plunging neckline in his side-wrapped satin dress; and bird of paradise feathers for the most glamorous cocktail dresses in Paris (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

From Liz Smith in Paris

Yves Saint Laurent's cool as a courtesan has to be admired. Faced this week with the fresh challenge to his leadership of Paris fashion from Christian Lacroix's entry into the select band of couturiers (sponsored incidentally by Saint Laurent's business partner, Pierre Berge) Saint Laurent calmly displayed yesterday the stuff of which fashion legend is made.

Without the crackle of any fireworks such as a flamboyantly new silhouette he simply proved his mastery with a discreet new cut to his sporty coats and some extra generous folds added to his draping skills.

The assured clash of colours at a Saint Laurent couture show always draws gasps of pleasure from his audience. For winter, for example, camel and powder pink with a vivid blue, or coral faced with yellow

over violet, are the combinations much applauded which it seemed foolish not to have mixed before.

The audience, the biggest at any Paris show, always includes admiring design peers and yesterday drew Claude Montana, Sonia Rykiel and Thierry Mugler as well as our own Jasper Conran.

Kicking off with new foxed leather or suede parkas over skinny jersey tunics,

Saint Laurent softly seems in extra width to the shoulders of coats and stops them an inch or so above his short skirts, many of which are wrapped. A simple velvet band catches in the fullness of a sleeve at the cuff. His new print for silk blouses is a harlequin diamond pattern in vivid colour combinations.

Saint Laurent's draped little cocktail dresses are simply the most glamorous in Paris. It is

the way he adds more gloss and exaggeration to their folds without losing any flattering slinkiness, and the way he knots or loops a generous bow on one hip, that his genius of technique wins the day.

Appearing one after another in heavy satin, in crepe and velvet, extra short or ankle-length, these are the numbers with which Saint Laurent will make a killing with his international clientele.

Health authority spending

Cash limits halt operations

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Efficient health authorities are having to stop treating patients on waiting lists to avoid breaking legal cash limits, the National Association of Health Authorities says in a report published today.

The association says patients are spending less time in hospital, but the extra number of cases treated has increased costs. Health authorities with the manpower and capacity to do more operations now have

to let theatres lie empty because they cannot afford the extra costs of drugs and equipment to treat more patients.

Mr John Cook, the association's financial director, said yesterday: "A number of health authorities are getting more efficient but they say that they cannot do more without having more funds."

He cited Kidderminster's health authority, one of the

most efficient in the country, which is using money intended for medical equipment and drugs to fund a £200,000 deficit caused by the Government's refusal fully to fund the doctors' and nurses' pay awards.

The association says that, apart from finding the £24 million needed to supplement the pay awards, health authorities will have to find a further £50 million if other health groups, who have already rejected a 4.5 per cent pay offer, settle for even 1 per cent more than the 3.75 per cent set for inflation.

The report, timed to put pressure on the Treasury as it considers bids from all departments for more spending, calls for expenditure on the health service to be increased in line with ministers' own growth targets.

The Department of Health and Social Security has estimated that at least 1 per cent growth is needed to keep up with demographic changes, a further 0.5 per cent for medical advances, and 0.5 per cent for priorities such as community care.

However, the health authorities argue that over recent years actual spending has fallen far short of those estimates. Its report says: "During the last four financial years Government spending averaged only 0.6 per cent above inflation, dropping to 0.3 per cent last year."

Aids quiz on insurance forms worries BMA

By Barbara Day

Plans to ask more detailed Aids-related questions of people applying for life insurance policies are "totally unacceptable" and could undermine the public education campaign, the British Medical Association said yesterday.

It was very worried that the new questions, which the Association of British Insurers is recommending its members use on proposal forms, could discourage people from seeking treatment and advice.

The questions are: "Have you ever been counselled or medically advised in connection with Aids or any sexually transmitted disease? Have you ever had an Aids blood test? If so, please give details."

The association said those

answering "yes" would not automatically have their applications rejected or their premiums increased.

Since the introduction by most of the association's 425 member companies a year ago of a narrower question, which made no mention of counselling or other sexually transmitted diseases, an estimated £5 million has been paid out on 120 claims after Aids deaths.

The Cabinet's special committee on Aids has decided to launch a new publicity campaign in early September aimed specifically at people who inject themselves with drugs after receiving serious new evidence that Aids is spreading quickly among drug addicts who share contaminated needles.

Change in purchase law sought

A change in the law to enable buyers of buildings or land to be fully compensated if the sellers cannot proceed with the sale because they have no right to do so is recommended today by the Law Commission (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

A court decision in 1775, known as "the rule in Bain v Fothergill", restricts the payment of damages to cover only wasted conveyancing costs. No consequential losses, such as loss of profit, are recoverable.

The Law Commission says the rule, which is aimed at landed property, ought to be abolished. In all other broken contracts, the innocent party can recover all losses, provided that the defaulter knew or ought to have known that the losses could occur when the contract was made.

"The rule in Bain v Fothergill", which was reported in 1874, was considered by the Court of Appeal in a case earlier this year.

The judges were unanimously in favour of the commission's provisional view. One judge said: "It is not only anomalous and illogical. It is also unjust."

Transfer of Land - The Rule in Bain v Fothergill (Law Commission No 166, Stationery Office, £4.10).

BBC commissions outside producers

By Ruth Gledhill

BBC Television yesterday disclosed plans to broadcast more than 200 hours of programmes commissioned from independent producers.

Mr Michael Grade, director of programmes, described the package, costing £4.8 million, as a watershed in BBC history.

More than thirty production companies are being commissioned to supply about 44 programmes or series in the fields of drama, documentaries, arts and sport.

The 1987-88 package, representing a fraction of the 25 per cent of air time being demanded by the independent producers, is the first step towards the BBC's target of 600 hours of independent production by 1990.

Mr Grade said the growth in outside commissions would mean a cut in the BBC's staff. "At the end of the day, the BBC will be smaller than it is today."

The BBC had put emphasis on obtaining exclusive deals with some of the country's best independents in England and Wales. A six-figure sum had been held back from the package in the hope of attracting producers from Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The £4.8 million has been taken from the corporation's

capital budget and is being used to commission 128 hours of the new programmes. Several hundred ideas were considered by BBC heads of departments before the final choice was made. Individual contracts are still being negotiated.

The independent producers' associations reacted cautiously to the scheme.

Mr John Woodward, coordinator of the Independent Access Steering Committee which has been negotiating on behalf of the producers, said: "There are a number of producers on this list who are still unsure as to what sort of deal they have done with the BBC."

● The Independent Broadcasting Association (IBA) is preparing a document to submit to the Home Office over the Government's request for 25 per cent of all television programmes to be supplied by independents.

The independent producers last week threatened to disassociate themselves from talks with the ITV companies because of fears that the companies were obstructing the Government's policy.

The IBA has denied that it is opposed to commissioning independent productions.

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LEADERSHIP IN PARTNERSHIP // URBAN RENEWAL

New powers sought to end councils' cash ruses

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

District auditors should be given the power to stop local authorities from entering potentially illegal "creative accountancy" schemes, the independent Audit Commission said yesterday.

Such schemes, which range from sale and leaseback arrangements to deferred purchase, raise cash and are designed to evade Whitehall spending controls. But they cause financial problems for the future.

Auditors have no power to act until after relevant accounts are produced. By that time it may be impossible to undo the damage, and if auditors instigate legal action against councils, as they did with Liverpool and Lambeth, they find themselves tied up in long and costly cases.

The Government has tried to end creative accountancy but on each occasion local authorities have discovered loopholes.

In January this year, the Audit Commission issued a report saying that mismanagement by eight Labour-run London councils threatened to plunge them into a multi-million pound financial crisis.

Mr Howard Davies, the commission's controller, said Haringey council in north London was generating £30 million of revenue through a technique involving interest rate swaps, but all the commission could do was

issue a "public interest report" indicating the dangers.

Cases were still outstanding against four other London councils, Camden, Southwark, Islington and Hackney, which like Liverpool and Lambeth failed to set legal rates on time in 1985.

In a foreword to the Audit Commission's annual report published yesterday Mr David Cooksey, chairman, criticized many of the creative accountancy practices.

"These postdated cheques—sometimes for considerable sums—will have to be met eventually. In a few cases it is difficult to see how they can be without dramatic cutbacks of a kind which may threaten the authority's very existence", he said.

The commission was convinced that auditors had to have retrospective powers, and the recent Widdicombe inquiry into local government had agreed.

The commission's report also suggests the need for guidelines by which it would be possible to judge the long-term financial viability of local authorities.

Elsewhere the report says local authorities have so far achieved about £80 million of potential savings of £490 million through greater efficiency. This was an encouraging figure given the time it took to implement improvements.

Old hands of the stage pass on their knowledge



Actors and directors taking part in Midsummer in Oxford, a summer acting school at Balliol College run jointly by the British American Drama Academy and Yale University School of Drama. The school runs until August 9 and covers Chekhov, Shakespeare and other British drama. The teachers include David Jones, Prunella Scales, Brian Cox, Rosemary Harris, Valentina Yankina, Oleg Yefremov and Timothy West (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Road deaths could be cut by a third, says report

Road deaths will be cut by a third by the year 2000 if a government road safety review published yesterday is successful (Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes).

Every year 5,000 people die in road accidents and more than 300,000 people are injured.

The report, published yesterday after almost four years of research, says its recommendations should reduce deaths and accidents by a third.

Police yesterday indicated that "back calculating" the amount of alcohol consumed by drivers would not be a regular policy.

This comes after a ruling by two High Court judges that police can back-calculate the amount of alcohol taken by a driver in spite of the length of delay between an alleged driving offence and a drink test.

Lawyers representing the motorist whose case brought the ruling on back calculation said yesterday they will seek leave to appeal to the House of Lords. Leading article, page 13

The greatest gains in road safety will come from improvements in vehicle engineering. Particular effort will be made to reduce casualties among pedestrians, cyclists and motor-cyclists.

Human error is the prime cause of 75 per cent of all road accidents and £3 million is spent on a new research programme into road use behaviour. However the Government intends to reduce its £5.8 million annual budget for nationwide road safety promotion as it is not "demonstrably cost effective in casualty reduction."

The biggest reduction in casualties is expected to come from improved car safety. Favourable public opinion

would make it possible for the use of rear seat belts to be made mandatory.

The report recommends the introduction of cars with "pedestrian friendly" fronts that have softer and more rounded bumpers and bonnets to reduce injuries.

The number of cyclists killed or seriously injured has increased by 23 per cent in the past two decades compared with a 17 per cent reduction for car occupants.

Secrecy judge in call for tribunal

By Richard Wigg

Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, senior judge of the Chancery Division, has proposed the setting up of a new independent tribunal to resolve conflicts between the British Press and the Government over who decides what is in the national interest.

The Vice-Chancellor of the supreme court, who gave an earlier judgement in the *Spycatcher* case that contempt proceedings could not be brought against newspapers, suggested the organization should be tripartite and presided over by a judge.

The other members should be a journalist and either a Civil Servant or a lay member.

Sir Nicolas was taking part in a week-long seminar on "Law and the Media" held at this year's summer school of Spain's International Menéndez Pelayo University at Santander.

He said the "crucial question" facing many democratic governments and the media was to balance the public interest in security matters with other interests such as freedom of the Press.

Protests on the press situation in Britain were voiced by Mr Peter Preston, editor of *The Guardian* and Mr Jonathan Fenby, of *The Independent*.

Sir Nicolas said the tribunal would have to deliberate in secret, deliver decisions within three days of a referral and without appeal. The court had not appreciated the need of the Press for quick decisions.

The burden would be on the State to prove an embargo was in the general interest.

Charity fraud

The big business with too few rules

By Mark Ellis

Police can detect only the "tip of the iceberg" in cases of charity fraud because of a lack of accounting records.

The Government will soon be considering plans to give the Charity Commission more power, but there is still concern about the scale of charity abuse.

Charities are big business, with incomes of more than £10 billion a year, assets of £2.5 billion, and tax privileges worth a similar amount. With such large sums involved and sizeable administrations, detection and frequent dismay of inquiries into charities with those into commercial companies. But that is where the similarities end.

Unlike directors of companies, charities who are discharged bankrupts or people with criminal records, and they do not have to submit annual audited accounts. Investigators face a welter of unverifiable financial records which would prove an accountant's nightmare.

Police say that it is impossible to quantify the level of crime among the 200,000 charities, but they fear some are "cold charities" set up just for fraud and in other cases criminals hide behind a camouflage of respectable, even titled trustees, who are unaware of the cheating.

The last big piece of charity legislation was The Charities Act 1960, which said that all charities must maintain accounts and that some must submit them annually. But there is no set format and no requirement that they are audited.

The National Audit Office presented a critical report to Parliament last month which blamed poor accounting records for contributing to police difficulties in prosecuting in cases of abuse.

It also said that the low level of submission of accounts to the Charity Commission prevented any monitoring to check their proper preparation, the reasonableness of costs or the identification of dormant funds.

Mr Denis Peach, the Chief Charity Commissioner, said: "We can only examine a fraction of the accounts. To do otherwise would require an army of staff. We are not an altogether toothless body, but sanctions are difficult to enforce."

The Government will soon be considering the findings of the Cabinet Office's Efficiency Unit, which recommends legislation to give the Charity Commission new powers to wind up a charity and transfer its property to another, to deregister charities failing to submit accounts, and to bar people convicted of fraud from serving as trustees.

V&A's art may move to old mill

By Charles Knevit
Architecture Correspondent

The Indian Collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum could move to West Yorkshire in the early 1990s.

Sir Roy Strong, the director, and Mrs Elizabeth Esteve-Coll, director-designate, have visited Salt's Mill near Bradford and they are to tell Lord Carrington, chairman of the V & A's trustees, that the idea would work. A feasibility study is likely to be commissioned in the autumn.

Mr Jonathan Silver, a young Bradford entrepreneur who recently acquired the famous textile mill at Saltaire, has offered to house the department, which would be renamed The South Asian Collection, in part of the 750,000 sq ft complex which closed last year.

Sir Roy said: "There would be a display of South Asian arts and crafts, with an emphasis on crafts."

He praised the "vision and drive" of Mr Silver in buying Salt's Mill, built in the Italianate style by Sir Titus Salt in the 1850s. "It will be a splendid move if we can make it happen and the sooner the better", he said.

Nature council attacked

By Kerry Gill

The Nature Conservancy Council has come under renewed attack over its designation of 20,000 acres as a site of special scientific interest on Islay, off the west coast of Scotland.

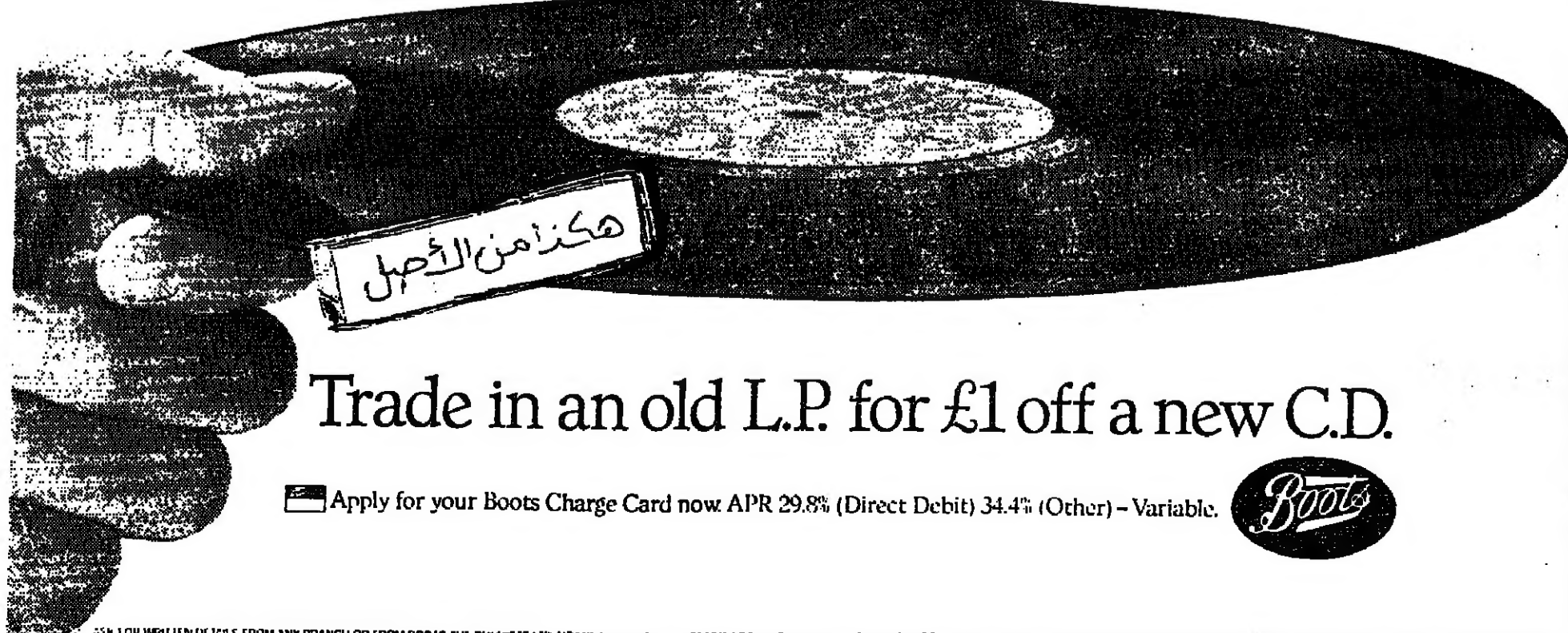
The move means that practically all the Rinn of Islay—a large peninsula on the island's Atlantic seaboard—now lies under the control of the council.

Mr Robin Currie, chairman of the Crofters' Union on Islay, said yesterday: "It is ridiculous. The council just seems to want a museum covered by a few crofts and under their control."

Mr Currie's objections are shared by several public bodies including Argyll and Bute District Council, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and the local community council. All want the conservancy council's powers curbed.

Last week the council was criticized over its demand that all future tree planting should be banned in the Flow Country in Caithness and Sutherland. Mr Sandy Kerr, of the council's South-west Scotland headquarters, said it was the council's responsibility to identify areas of special scientific interest.

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St Peter's

Jail crisis leads to 400-mile trips for remand prisoners

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Remand prisoners awaiting trial in London courts are making round journeys of 400 miles to be held overnight at police cells in Devon.

The action is being taken to ease severe overcrowding in the capital's jails and police cells.

Chief Inspector Andrew Gow said yesterday: "We had 12 remand prisoners from London last night at Crownhill police station, Plymouth, and we have been asked to accommodate up to 24".

He said all those held were being dealt with by London courts.

The Home Office said last night: "It is a costly business and not a practice the Home Office likes pursuing, but when the Metropolitan Police have exhausted all possible space in London police cells they have to look elsewhere."

"Gradually the search for

space is taking them further and further afield."

It added: "The Home Secretary has made it quite clear he does not regard the holding of remand prisoners in police cells as satisfactory."

"The facilities often leave much to be desired, despite the best efforts of the police, and obviously the use of cells for this purpose does place an unwelcome burden on the police."

The annual report of the Board of Visitors at Holloway prison today described as "appalling" the conditions in which women are held in police cells.

"They are in cells designed for a period of hours not weeks. They are almost always in artificial light with no access to fresh air."

"There is a lack of privacy. Facilities for bathing are almost non-existent. There is no

way clothes can be properly laundered."

"There is no furniture. There is nowhere to store property. There is no opportunity for exercise. They are frequently not allowed visits. There is no oversight by a board of visitors."

"Although the majority of the women 'locked out' are on remand, there have been women who have served their entire sentences in subterranean cells without actually seeing daylight for several weeks."

"We are particularly concerned that women who are remanded for medical reports often do not reach the prison in time for the reports to be prepared because they have been locked out."

Mr Jeffrey Bayes, board chairman last year, said yesterday: "There were 98 women in police cells on one night this week."

Docklands link to be copied widely

By Rodney Cownton, Transport Correspondent

The opening by the Queen today of the Docklands Light Railway is likely to mark the start of a new phase in public transport in the United Kingdom, even if it is beginning unpropitiously with a delay of two or three weeks before it is open to the public.

Local authorities and passenger transport authorities throughout Britain are looking to light railways, which are a cross between a train and a tram, to ease the movement of people around cities and conurbations. In the autumn Parliament is expected to consider Bills seeking approval for schemes in places such as London, Avon, and Manchester. Other schemes in the West Midlands, South and West Yorkshire, Southampton and elsewhere could be seeking parliamentary approval a year or two later.

The experience in some continental cities is that while buses are losing traffic, light railways attract it. Their key advantage is that for much of their journey they run on segregated track, isolated from road traffic, and can offer a more regular, reliable and speedy service.

Many systems will make considerable use of existing railway track, but some will also run partly on other segregated track or on track on roads. Street-running, as this is known, impairs the principle of segregating light rail from road traffic, but it is possible to operate traffic lights to give trams precedence.

The Docklands Light Railway is fully automatic, but any light railway running partly on

roads has by law to be manually operated, and most schemes are looking for more conventional technology. It was revealing that when consultants looked at ways to link central London and Heathrow Airport they found that the 17-mile route was not long enough to benefit greatly from the high speeds which advanced technology offered.

London Regional Transport and British Rail are looking at a number of possibilities to extend or fill in the existing transport network. In Manchester a project would, among other things, provide cross-city links for suburban services coming in from the North and South, while in Southampton there are plans for a 15 mph monorail system running on a concrete track some 20 ft above the traffic. The idea there is to move people around the city rather than bring them in and out of it.

Many schemes are related to large property redevelopment areas. Southampton's plans are attracting interest from the City of London, and a light railway proposed in Avon is intended to be financed entirely by private funds. It is a scheme which Mr Richard Cottrell, Conservative Euro MP for Bristol, and Mr Brian Tucker, an architect, have had in mind for about eight years and plan to present to Parliament this autumn.

They hope it will provide a commuter route linking Bristol with Weston-super-Mare and Bath, as well as running through the Bristol centre to other outlying areas.

Settle line 'not to be privatized'

By Ronald Faux

The Government does not intend to privatize the threatened Settle to Carlisle line, according to a Conservative MP who is campaigning to save the rail route.

Mr Robert Adley, MP for Christchurch, said the rumours were rubbish. He said that only a marriage of private and public resources would ensure a future for the line.

The 72-mile Settle to Carlisle route is recognized as one of the most scenic railway lines in the country but some of its viaducts are in need of expensive repair. Conservationists have accused British Rail of deliberately neglecting and downgrading the line to speed its closure.

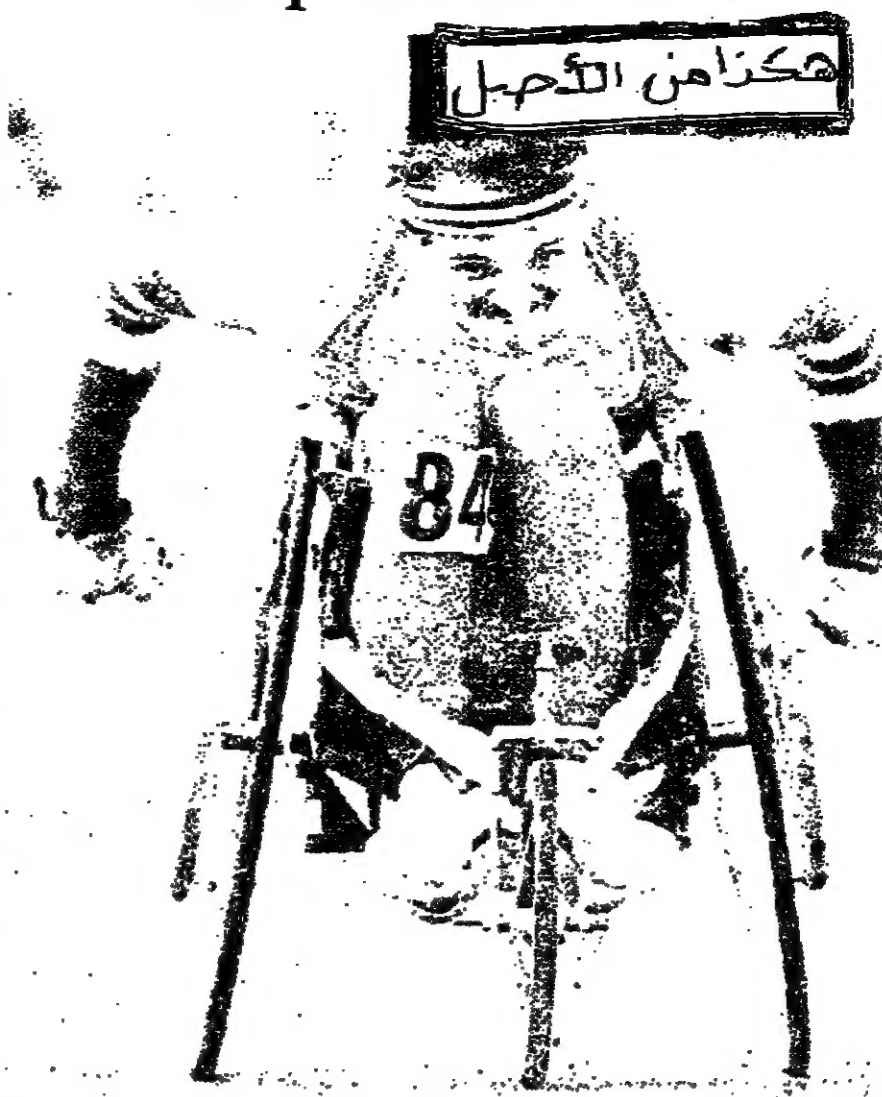
Mr Adley, a railway enthusiast, said the most effective move would be for the Government to refuse British Rail permission to close the line. At the same time British Rail would have to be persuaded not to charge the Department of Transport for keeping the line open.

A limited company formed from enthusiasts and interested parties could then operate the line in close association with British Rail in a scheme that fell short of privatization.

He said: "The important point is that once the line is no longer nationalized the company would have access to funds from the EEC and the Manpower Services Commission which are not available now."

Mr Adley said what was required was a marriage of convenience between the private and public sectors.

Top of the world



Eye on the line, hand on the wheel: Paul Clarke of Canada breaking the 5,000 metres world paraplegic record at the World Wheelchair games at Stoke Mandeville yesterday. It was his second world record of the day, having won the 400 metres final in both races

Clarke, aged 29, an eye doctor from Terrace, British Columbia, Canada, beat Chris Hallam, of Cardiff, who won the wheelchair section of this year's London Marathon, into second place.

They meet again in Sunday's marathon. Despite worrying about how

an arm, broken last September, would stand the stress, Clarke achieved another world record in his 1,500 metres heat on Tuesday and goes confidently into today's final.

(Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

Lords urge ban on use of toxic imports

By John Winder

Britain should end the import of materials containing toxins that have been largely banned from use in this country, a House of Lords committee said yesterday.

The European Communities select committee recommends the elimination of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin, a group which it calls the "drins".

It recommends the import ban because drins in waste water from wool treatment factories are said to originate from fleeces imported from countries where drins are still in use.

The report consists of correspondence between ministers and the committee on a range of topics and includes a letter from Lord Nathan, chairman of the sub-committee that considered an EEC directive to impose restrictions on the discharge of drins.

In a letter to Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State for the Environment, he says: "We do not believe that this country should import pollution when it has itself already phased out the use of drins in sheep dip and textile manufacture."

Anglers caught using lead weights while fishing in the area covered by the Anglian Water Authority face a fine of £1,000.

The restriction has been imposed because of the threat to wildlife created by careless anglers throwing away unwanted tackle. The authority said yesterday that it was particularly concerned about the increasing number of swans being killed through lead poisoning after swallowing weights. Anglers are being urged to use non-toxic weights instead.

Rate rise of 62% is upheld by court

Ratepayers yesterday lost their challenge in the High Court to a 62 per cent rate rise imposed by their borough council.

The action group which went to court over the rise was ordered to pay the estimated £100,000 costs of the action.

Two judges upheld the legality of the rate passed by the Labour-controlled authority in Waltham Forest, which makes it the most highly rated borough in London.

Lord Justice Glidewell sitting with Mr Justice Schiemann rejected a claim by the Waltham Forest Ratepayers Action Group that the rate decision was taken absurdly, illegally and unreasonably.

Lord Justice Glidewell said he accepted the rate would be a great burden on ratepayers and may cause problems to future finances in the borough but it could not be said the decision was irrational.

Looking at the evidence it was not possible to infer that the councillors had not had regard to their duty to ratepayers when voting for the rise.

He said the evidence was that several councillors had voted for the rise contrary to their personal beliefs. But he doubted whether that would render the decision invalid.

He accepted it was common for such a show of unity in all political groups and he could not accept their discretion had been improperly fettered by political considerations.

The judges rejected the group's claim that consultation required by law before the rate was passed was a charade. They ordered the group to pay the costs of the action.

Outside court a spokesman for the action group said they would consider an appeal.

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The Norrington Table

University College goes top

By Peter Mulligan

University College is back at the top of the "league table" of Oxford colleges after the announcement of this year's degree results.

Its move to the head of the Norrington Table, a measure of academic performance, means the demotion of St John's to second place after four years.

For the past decade, the two colleges have dominated the table which, although attracting scepticism from some dons, is keenly watched by schools, employers and potential students.

Dr Christopher Pelling, tutor for admissions at University College, said yesterday: "We try to pick winners. It was an extremely active and pleasing year."

The table is calculated by allocating points for different classes of degree and then expressing results as a percentage of the maximum possible score.

This year there are some striking changes. Balliol has fallen from ninth to seventh place. Christchurch, frequently to be found in the lower ranks, has risen to third.

Brasenose, Corpus and Lincoln have each fallen by more than 10 places while Pembroke, Queen's, Wadham's and Worcester have gone up 10.

The percentage of classes awarded shows that academic standards at the university continue to rise. First class degrees rose to 15.4 per cent, from 13.9 per cent last year, and thirds dropped to 5.8 per cent, from 8.4.

As in the past, the women's and former women's colleges are near the bottom of the table.

Leading article, page 13

Position	College	Points	Max poss	%	Degree results		
					1	2:1	2:2
1(6)	University	330	505	65.3	23	60	17
2(1)	St John's	316	495	63.8	22	55	19
3(10)	Christ Church	384	605	63.5	28	62	27
4(15)	Worcester	285	420	63.1	18	47	15
5(16)	Wadham	333	530	62.8	22	58	23
6(2)	Merton	232	370	62.7	18	34	18
7(13)	Magdalen	338	540	62.6	21	64	18
8(22)	Jesus	261	420	62.1	17	44	21
9(17)	Keble	357	585	61.0	24	57	30
10(12)	New College	313	520	60.2	19	54	26
10(23)	Queen's	256	425	60.2	17	42	19
12(4)	Exeter	246	410	60.0	14	43	22
13(8)	Hertford	308	520	59.2	18	54	24
14(25)	Pembroke	239	405	59.0	14	41	20
15(3)	Corpus Christi	170	290	58.6	7	34	16
16(18)	Oriel	261	450	58.0	11	53	21
17(9)	Balliol	263	455	57.8	14	45	26
18(5)	Lincoln	222	385	57.7	10	42	21
18(14)	St Edmund Hall	279	490	56.9	13	54	21
20(21)	Lady Marg Hall	306	540	56.7	12	58	34
20(11)	Trinity	187	330	56.7	7	37	19
22(7)	Brasenose	270	490	55.1	11	49	30
23(19)	St Catherine's	350	645	54.3	14	60	45
24(28)	Somerville	266	495	53.7	7	51	37
25(26)	St Hugh's	265	500	53.0	9	47	35
26(27)	St Hilda's	270	515	52.4	7	52	35
27(17)	St Anne's	301	575	52.3	8	58	38
28(24)	St Peter's	207	410	50.5	5	38	29

Total

410 1,393 705 156

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German admits
Moscow lets 89 go
Quick fly
Asians of to work
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From A Corres
The Organization of Africa
summit in the Ethi
capital ended here
ages with the adoption
more than 30 medical
advisors appealing for
condemning apart the
position of mandatory
sanctions on South Africa.
It may, however, achieve
some reputation akin to Ex
the Wagh's description of
Emperor Haile Selassie
in the same city, over
30 years before.
What the assembled foreign
journalists did not expect
was the summit would
be closed to them
after four news agencies
were allowed into it
on Monday. It was
discovered that the seats
reserved for the rest had been
taken by Ethiopian journalists
for a session managed by
one of the UN secretaries
general.
There followed a series
of an English
journalist match as more than
100 cameramen, with tele
cameras, attempted to film
the state's past a handful
of cameramen. They
were no fighting for the
news, but no easier acce
ss.
Most journalists took the
philosophical attitude that
they would either be able to
reach the proceedings or
they would not. They were
wrong on both
counts.
What was presumed to be

WORLD SUMMARY

German 'hero' admits his lies

Bonn — Herr Mathias Niessen, the Social Democrat mayor of the Nippes district of Cologne, has been fined £2,500 after admitting that his claim to have rescued a Jewish couple from the Nazi Holocaust was a lie (John England writes).

Herr Niessen's tale, told and re-told in city pubs for years, was that while a young pilot with the Luftwaffe in occupied France, he flew to a prison camp near Cologne to rescue the couple. He got the camp guards drunk, cut through a barbed wire fence and smuggled the doctor and his wife out of the camp in stolen German Army uniforms. Israel awarded him the Yad Vashem medal for saving Jews from the Nazis.

His story landed him in court after he gave evidence in a trial in Cologne in 1985 on Nazi persecution of Jews. Doubts arose about it, and the public prosecutor checked documents which showed that the Grunewald had gone underground on their own during the war until they were liberated by American troops. In court, the fallen hero apologized for his fantasy and said he would return his medal. Herr Niessen, aged 63, was ordered to pay his fine to the Cologne Society for Jewish-Christian Co-operation.

Moscow lets 89 go US Rights Bill found

Sydney (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has agreed to allow 89 people, mostly Jews, to emigrate to Australia to join relatives, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here yesterday. The 89 were on a list of 124 names presented by the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, to Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, when he visited Australia in March, the spokesman said.

He added that he did not know when the 89 people would arrive, but said that Australia would urge Moscow also to allow the remaining 35 on the list to join their families.

"The Soviet action is a clear indication that (Moscow) wants to improve relations with Australia," he said.

US Rights Bill found

Washington — A handwritten copy of the Bill of Rights, drafted in 1789 while the first US Congress met in New York, has been found in the back of a book in the Library of Congress (Michael Bivon writes).

The four-page document, which was never printed in the official annals of Congress or published elsewhere, was written by Representative, later Senator, Roger Sherman, a judge in Connecticut, who served with Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Mr James Hutson, chief of the library's manuscript division, called the document one of the most exciting finds in years.

Quick flying lesson

New York — A Long Island woman who had never had a flying lesson landed a small aircraft safely with ground instructions after her husband died at the controls (Charles Bremner writes). Mrs Elizabeth Mohr, 62, was with her husband in his single-engine Piper Cherokee on Monday when he collapsed soon after they set off from Groton-New London, Connecticut.

She radioed the Groton tower and a controller told her what to do.

Asians off Cheetah to work jet crashes

Ottawa — Two bus-loads of Asian immigrants were on their way to Toronto from Halifax yesterday, 2½ weeks after being landed clandestinely on the Nova Scotia shore by a freighter, *Amelie*, flying the Costa Rican flag (John Best writes).

The 92, who had been held at Halifax, are claiming refugee status. They will be able to find work in Toronto while awaiting their hearings. Another 75 were expected to leave Halifax at any time for Vancouver, but seven are being detained, most of them apparently for security reasons.

Johannesburg — A Cheetah jet fighter, the South African Air Force's most modern home-built strike aircraft, crashed yesterday morning near the Hoedspruit airbase in the north-eastern Transvaal (Michael Hornsby writes).

The chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant-General Denis Earp, said the aircraft was on a routine training flight from its base at Pietersburg, 100 miles north-west of Hoedspruit. Both pilots ejected safely. A board of inquiry will be set up to determine the causes of the crash.

Huston in hospital

Fall River, Massachusetts (AP) — The Oscar-winning director, John Huston, was in a stable condition yesterday after being taken to hospital by ambulance for treatment of emphysema, a spokeswoman for the Chariton Memorial Hospital said.

Mr Huston, who turns 81 on August 5, was taken to hospital on Tuesday while en route to a filming session for his latest film, *Mr North*. He was admitted for complications of his emphysema, the hospital said.

OAU summit troubles

Time for whisky and champagne

From A Correspondent, Addis Ababa

The Organization of African Unity summit in the Ethiopian capital ended here last night with the adoption of more than 30 predictable resolutions appealing for more aid, condemning apartheid and demanding the imposition of mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

It may, however, achieve a comic reputation akin to Evelyn Waugh's description of the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie in the same city over 30 years before.

What the assembled foreign journalists did not expect was that the summit would effectively be closed to them. After four news agency reporters were allowed into the chamber for the opening session on Monday, it was discovered that the seats reserved for the rest had been taken by Ethiopian journalists and diplomats. One of the four was then manhandled out of his seat by UN security personnel.

There followed a scene reminiscent of an English football match as more than 200 journalists, with television cameramen to the fore, attempted to fight their way up a staircase past a handful of obstinate policemen. There was no fighting for the next two days, but no easier access either.

Most journalists took the philosophical attitude that they would either be able to watch the proceedings on closed-circuit television or receive copies of the speeches. They were wrong on both counts.

What was presumed to be

closed-circuit television provided endless repeats of the presentation by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. This was watched with interest by motorcycle outriders waiting to take the Presidents to a banquet.

We were not entirely unsuccessful, however. We did find out that most condemned apartheid in South Africa. It was eventually found out that the resolution on Africa's debt — \$200 billion (£125 billion), or nearly four times export earnings — had refrained from making any specific recommendation on repayment.

Hard-bitten reporters are supposed to be, most were amazed by the apparent indifference of many of the delegates to the plight of a continent's people. Those who survived the devastating famine are only just recovering. Many are now suffering from an equally devastating decline in prices for Africa's predominantly agricultural exports.

Among the scenes observed by correspondents — perhaps as a result of their enforced absence from most of the proceedings — was chilled champagne being wheeled to a delegate's room at 10.30 in the morning and crates of whisky being loaded into delegates' Mercedes. The duty-free shop at the Africa Hall, built by Haile Selassie and dedicated to the service of the African peoples, was one of the most active in the world this week.

Thatcher backs demand for sanctions on Iran

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Mrs Thatcher yesterday gave qualified support to Iraqi pressure for mandatory UN sanctions against Iran for its alleged failure to respond to international calls for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Commenting on Iraq's call for a new session of the Security Council to consider Iran's failure to respect last week's resolution on a ceasefire, Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that Britain had made it clear that, if it was not honoured, Britain was prepared to adopt mandatory sanctions on arms sales.

However, she said, it was all a question of timing. Britain did not yet feel that Iran's rejection of the resolution was absolute, and was still waiting to see whether the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, could bring about a ceasefire.

If those efforts failed, Britain would feel it was time to return to the Security Council to get sanctions adopted, she said.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking at a press conference after talks with M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime

Minister. M Chirac said he shared Mrs Thatcher's point of view on the ceasefire resolution.

The French aircraft carrier task force, which has been on standby in Toulon since last Sunday, is due to sail today.

The order came after talks between President Mitterrand and M Chirac, as the crisis between France and Iran remained in deadlock 12 days after France broke off diplomatic relations with Iran.

M Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French Foreign Minister, reported to

yesterday's Cabinet meeting that there was "no new development" despite Monday's formalization of an agreement for Pakistan to look after Iran's interests in Paris and for Italy to look after France's interests in Tehran.

French and Iranian diplomats remain blocked in their respective embassies in Tehran and Paris, while France continues to refuse to compromise on the issue of Mr Wahid Gerdji, the unofficial number two at the Iranian Embassy, who is wanted for questioning about sus-

pected involvement in last year's bombing campaign in Paris.

The task force consists of the 30,000-ton aircraft carrier *Clemenceau*, equipped with 40 fighter aircraft including 20 Super-Etendards capable of carrying Exocet missiles; two frigates, *Suffren* and *Duquesne*, equipped with missile launchers; and a supply ship, *Meuse*.

The French Navy already has three other ships in the Gulf area: two escort vessels, the *Victor Schoelcher* and the *Proteus*, armed with Exocet missiles; and a command vessel, *Marne*.

Angry Sri Lanka mobs ignore curfew as Gandhi signs accord

Pact offers the Tamils more autonomy

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The agreement signed between President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday in Colombo is designed to merge the Northern and Eastern provinces of the island into one regional council, and give greater autonomy to the Tamil inhabitants.

But the Sinhalese people, who see the agreement as the first step towards establishing a separate Tamil state, feel the Sri Lankan Government has given in to Indian pressure.

The pact seeks to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and says that the people of the Eastern Province will have to decide at a referendum to be held on or before December 31, 1988, whether they want to continue with the proposed merger.

But the agreement contains a provision for the Sri Lanka President to postpone the referendum. The elections to provincial councils will be held before the end of this year.

The State of Emergency which has been in force in Sri Lanka since March 1983 will be lifted in the Northern and Eastern provinces by August 15. An amnesty will be granted to all political prisoners held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, as well as Tamil guerrillas. India, if requested by Sri Lanka, will give military assistance to implement the proposals.

The Home Guards in the Eastern Province will be disbanded. There is provision for an Indian peacekeeping contingent to arrive in Sri Lanka at the invitation of the President to guarantee and enforce a cessation of hostilities.

India has agreed to deport any Sri Lankan citizen found to be engaging in terrorist activities and advocating separatism.

President Jayewardene said the sudden change of mind and the speed with which it all happened in the month of July was due to the influence of "the stars and the planets".

He threatened to dissolve Parliament if the Bill to establish the new council in



Mr Rajiv Gandhi, left, and President Jayewardene in jovial mood at a press conference after signing the accord in Colombo.

the north and east is not approved by MPs.

Mr Gandhi denied that India had enforced its will on Sri Lanka. "President Jayewardene showed tremendous courage and statesmanship in coming forward with his proposal," Mr Gandhi was confident that the main guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, would agree to the proposal. He said the main question in their minds now would be over their security. "I feel they will come along," he said.

The state visit of Mr Gandhi was marked by a 41-hour curfew and there were no ordinary people to greet him and wave flags. Soon after his arrival, police had to resort to force to keep out thousands of people who were trying to enter the city, shouting slogans asking the President to resign and not to sign the pact.

Two people were shot dead at Wellawatte, only six miles from the President's house. Twenty-two others were injured in the shooting, adding to Tuesday's tally of 22 dead and 120 injured by police gunfire in Colombo.

Angry mobs burnt municipal council offices, magistrates' courts, government buildings, buses, trains, and a government supermarket.

At one point tear gas was dropped from helicopters to control the mob.

State radio repeatedly warned that curfew violators would be shot on sight, but many people ignored the broadcasts and congregated in the streets of suburban Colombo.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr Amura

Bandaranaike, in a letter to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said: "The people of Sri Lanka are vehemently opposed to the accord you are going to sign today. Hardly 24 hours ago 20 people were brutally massacred by the police and hundreds injured. They were peacefully demonstrating against the proposed accord."

"What you are about to do today is the greatest betrayal of my country."

● DELHI: The Indian Parliament was adjourned in uproar for the second consecutive day yesterday as opposition members tried to press their case against the Government's handling of the Swedish arms scandal (Our Correspondent writes).

Opposition members of the Lok Sabha, or lower house, said that they would boycott sessions for the rest of the week.



Geoffrey Smith

arms-for-hostages deal because Mr Reagan was willing to have one.

Mr Shultz and Mr Weinberger made their objections. The President listened, was apparently "rather annoyed", and then disregarded them.

Mr Shultz thought that they had made "a real dent", but evidently they had not. Yet he remains in office.

The only possible justification for his doing so is that after his testimony he will now exercise an exceptional authority within the Administration. But will he? That is the question which will test all those governments which have to conduct foreign policy with the United States.

It is, to be fair, the question that they ought to ask themselves about every Secretary of State. These hearings have illustrated in unusually dramatic form one of the perennial truths of American government: that a person's influence on foreign policy cannot be determined simply from the office he holds in the executive.

The making of American foreign policy suffers from two

principal handicaps. The importance of the separation of powers between Congress and the President, which has also been demonstrated in these hearings, is more widely appreciated. But the looseness of American bureaucratic procedures is particularly baffling to other governments.

The uncertainty of these procedures has been especially evident over the past quarter of a century in the repeated struggles for power between the Secretary of State and the President's National Security Adviser. Sometimes one has been the dominant influence, sometimes the other.

Sometimes, as when Mr Cyrus Vance was President Carter's Secretary of State and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski was the National Security Adviser, the battle is never resolved. Sometimes, as throughout most of Mr Reagan's time in office, there

is no dominant influence unless the President himself has expressed strong wishes — which Mr Reagan has done.

Sometimes an official has an authority far in excess of what would be expected from the office he holds. That was true of Mr Richard Perle, who was Assistant Secretary of Defence until a few months ago.

It would be much easier for other governments if American bureaucratic procedure were tightened up. But all they can do is to take full account of the reality, which differs from one administration to another. Mr Shultz's testimony has shown how it is possible to hold high office without speaking for the Administration.

Beatles sue over use of song as TV jingle

From Charles Bremner, New York

Ageing American "baby-boomers" gave a cheer yesterday after the surviving Beatles brought an action in New York against Nike Inc., the sports-wear manufacturer, claiming that it improperly used their song *Revolution* as a jingle in recent television commercials.

"The Beatles never authorized the use of that song," said Mr Leonard Markes, lawyer for Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr and Yoko Ono, the widow of John Lennon, the fourth Beatle. "They don't sing jingles to sell sneakers or panty-hose or any other product."

When they appeared some months ago, Nike's striking black-and-white television commercials unleashed a howl of protest from former Flower Children now in the business of writing newspaper columns.

The abuse of the 1960s anthem was seen by many as the last straw in the process of trivializing an era that many Americans now moving into positions of power hold in near-religious reverence. Madison Avenue had already appropriated lesser 1960s icons, such as Peter Paul and Mary, but using the Beatles proved too much.

Nike bought the rights to *Revolution*, a Lennon song that mocks the ideas of the marijuana Marxists of the time, for \$250,000 (£155,000) from Capitol, the American subsidiary of the British company, EMI.

Nothing was paid to the Beatles, who broke up 16 years ago, or their former company, Apple Corps. Yoko Ono and the remaining members of the Fab Four are already deep in litigation with the record company in New York over royalties and other rights in their early works.

"None of the defendants ever sought or obtained Apple Corps's permission or consent to the use of the good will and persona of the Beatles in the Nike TV commercial and advertising campaign," papers filed in the Manhattan Supreme Court said.

Mr Marks said the legal action was a warning that said "advertisers, beware. If you start using Beatles' recordings to promote and endorse your products, the Beatles are going to sue you..." John Lennon did not write jingles. They recorded it because it was a serious political statement about the 60s.

Meese's 'sad story of lying and deceit'

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, resumed his testimony to the Iran-Contra committee yesterday after the picture he and other witnesses had painted was one of confusion, lying, deceit and a calling on sleazy outsiders to formulate and implement foreign policy. Mr Meese handled initial White House investigation of the Iran arms diversion last November.

"This is not the way to run government," Senator Daniel Inouye, the Democratic chairman of the Senate investigating committee, said on television. While praising Mr Meese for having done "exceedingly well" in his testimony on Monday, Senator Inouye said: "It is a sad story that is now unfolding, to realize that the chief law enforcement officer of the US, the Attorney-General, was not being fully apprised of what was happening."

He added: "This was a rather dangerous chapter in the history of the United States, a secret government outside the Government, lying and deceiving, keeping information away from the President and the Secretary of State. He said that, if the facts revealed were upheld, the White House staff was not loyal and supporting President Reagan."

Mr Inouye strongly backed a contention by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, that intelligence-gathering and policy-making should be kept separate. "As long as those in charge of the intelligence-gathering are the ones who set the policy, then God save America."

Asked whether the question of what did the President know and when did he know it had been answered, Senator Inouye said: "Well, no one will ever know, but I would say that, according to the evidence we have received, the President did not know. But as I have indicated in the past, the picture that we will present to the people of the US obviously will have a few missing pieces. One of the more important witnesses can never be heard from, and that is Mr Casey (the late CIA director)."

"Documents have been shredded, documents have been altered, and documents have been destroyed, and apparently there are many witnesses who have great difficulty in recalling. So, when you combine all of this, obviously we will have a few missing pieces."

Mr Lee Hamilton, Democratic chairman of the House committee, was harsher in his judgement of Mr Meese, saying he and other committee members wondered about the vigour of the "fact-finding and investigation" that Mr Meese conducted. He said that when a President appoints a very close friend to be Attorney-General, as several had done, it created a conflict.

Knowledge of arms shipments to Iran denied

A partial text of the testimony of Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, to the congressional hearings in Washington on Tuesday.

Mr John Nields (committee counsel): In August and September 1985 and then again in November 1985, Israel made certain shipments of weapons to Iran. Did you have any knowledge of either of those shipments at the time?

Mr Meese: I have no recollection whatsoever of having any knowledge of those shipments at the time.

There was a finding drafted by the CIA... on November 25, 1985, which was eventually signed, according to the testimony of Admiral Poindexter (the former National Security Adviser), on December 5, 1985. Were you consulted in any way in connection with that finding?

No. I was not... I had no knowledge of it at the time.

Your first knowledge of the so-called initiative involving arms sales to Iran came in January, 1986?

That is correct.

... Was Colonel North (Admiral

Poindexter's former aide) definite and assertive about the version of facts that he was relating at the meeting on the afternoon of November 20?

Colonel North is assertive about most things. But I don't think he was particularly vehement about it...

Did it at least cross your mind... that you might be dealing with something more than just confusion?

No, sir. I did not... That didn't cross my mind at any time during that day or the next several days.

Mr (Robert) McFarlane (the previous National Security Adviser) has told the committee that he met with Colonel North on Sunday morning November 23 prior to his interview with you and that Colonel North was unhappy because he felt that there was a record of the diversion (of Iran arms sales profits to the Contras). Can you think of any way that he might have learnt of the discovery of the record of the diversion?

No... I would personally be very surprised if he had learnt about it because when we presented him with the memo that Sunday afternoon he

certainly seemed surprised... I would describe him as being shocked that we had the (diversion) memorandum...

At that point did you believe that you were dealing with something other than confusion, something serious?

Yes, very definitely, and that there was a whole new aspect of this situation.

Did you regard it at that point as now a matter proper for criminal experts?

No, at that point we still hadn't figured out whether there was any criminality involved, whether this was an authorized activity, whether anyone else knew...

The committee has information there may have been some more shredding between that time and the time when it was finally referred to the criminal division... Did you give any consideration at that time either to referring it to your criminal division or independently taking some steps to secure files?

No... There was no hint to us of any destruction of documents... And

Colonel North had been very forthright and forthcoming in his answers so that there was nothing at that point would have given us a hint...

I met with the President... and I related... what we had found over the weekend in my interview with Colonel North and that we had found evidence of a diversion of funds from the Iranian initiative to the... President was quite surprised and indicated he had not known anything of this.

I described to Admiral Poindexter what we had found, that we had found a memorandum that indicated a diversion of funds. I indicated that we had talked with Colonel North, that Colonel North verified that there was such a scheme... And I asked him whether he knew about this and he (Poindexter) said "No, I don't know about this so that I generally knew, but I did nothing to follow up or stop it" or words to that effect. And then I asked him: "Have you told anyone else, or does anyone else in the White House know?" And he said no...

'Ivan the Terrible' trial

Demjanjuk flustered as court spotlight is turned on his alibi

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Relentlessly, the prosecution in the war crimes trial in Jerusalem yesterday set about trying to demolish the alibi of Mr John Demjanjuk that he had never been to Treblinka death camp, let alone served there as "Ivan the Terrible", the gas chamber executioner.

Under cross-examination the defendant was flustered, often irritated, and sometimes angry as the questions probed for detailed information he seemed unable to remember.

His son, John, later blamed the poor performance on lack of preparation by Mr Mark O'Connor, who was dismissed as defence counsel last week.

The new defence team leader, Mr Yoram Shefiel, said that it was not surprising after more than 40 years that details were forgotten. But there was no hiding the fact that Mr Demjanjuk seemed unsure of himself and easily rattled.

Asked by the bench to explain one glaring omission in his evidence, he admitted angrily that things had "slipped my mind".

He added: "I would like to forget all I have been through, but you are pressing me. Nobody wants to sympathize with a PoW and know what PoWs went through. You think it is easy to recall everything that happened to me in those two years all that time ago."

Mr Yona Blatman, the state prosecutor, developed a cross-examination technique of

drawing Mr Demjanjuk on to describe details from his story and then producing earlier contradictory statements made by the defendant.

Mr Demjanjuk told the court that he had not advertised for other survivors of the Vlasov army who could testify that he had been a member of that pro-German volunteer force of Soviet prisoners. Mr Blatman then produced a statement saying that such advertisements had been placed.

Mr Demjanjuk described how, soon after he was taken

● I have no reason to seek refuge in imagination ●

prisoner, he had spent a day digging graves for German soldiers. Mr Blatman pointed out that he had never said that during the 10 years since the case against him began.

Mr Blatman produced two statements in which Mr Demjanjuk claimed he was taken prisoner in the Crimea at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, whereas he has now told the court he had been captured in the spring of 1942.

Mr Blatman suggested that he had originally given the wrong date because he knew he was being charged with offences at the end of 1942 at Treblinka. "To solve this problem you argued that you

were only captured in late '42 and so could not have been at Treblinka."

Mr Blatman said that the defendant had more than once claimed that the climate in the Crimea was the same all year round, "just like Florida", to cover up the discrepancy in the time of year.

"I have nothing to hide", Mr Demjanjuk retorted. "I was never at Treblinka and I have no reason to seek refuge in some figment of imagination."

The prosecution has claimed that Mr Demjanjuk volunteered for death camp duty to escape the terrible conditions at the prisoner of war camp at Rovno in the Ukraine, while the defence says that he was taken from there to another camp at Chelm in Poland.

Mr Demjanjuk said prisoners were moved to Chelm in covered lorries. Mr Blatman produced earlier statements saying they went by train.

According to Mr Demjanjuk's testimony yesterday, there were a small number of barracks when they arrived at Chelm. His earlier statements said there was only a barbed-wire enclosure in which prisoners dug shelters.

Mr Demjanjuk said he spent nine or 10 months at Chelm digging peat. He said he had forgotten that when he filled in a questionnaire saying only that he worked at the camp building barracks.

Italian Cabinet sworn in



Italy's Prime Minister, Signor Giovanni Goria, being saluted by a presidential guard on his way to present to President Cossiga his list of ministers. Signor Goria's new five-party Government has taken office after five months of political confusion in Italy (Reuter reports from Rome).

The 30-member Cabinet of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals was sworn in yesterday and is expected to win votes of confidence in both houses of Parliament by next week.

Signor Goria's attempt to form a government was delayed by last-minute haggling over ministries by the Social

Democrat Party. On March 3 a coalition led by Signor Bettino Craxi was brought down by a power struggle. The full list of ministers: Prime Minister and Southern Affairs Giovanni Goria (DC), Deputy Prime Minister and Treasury Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Amintore Fanfani (DC), Justice Giuliano Vassalli (PSI), Finance Antonio Gava (DC), Budget and economic planning Emilio Colombo (DC), Defence Valerio Zanone (PLI), Agriculture and forests Filippo Maria Pandolfi (DC), Labour Salvatore Formica (PSI), Regional affairs Aristide Gunnella (PRI), Civil Protection (against natural disasters) Remo Gaspari (DC), Education Giovanni Galloni (DC), Public works Emilio de

Rose (PSDI), Transport Calogero Mannino (DC), Posts Oscar Mammì (PRI), Industry Adolfo Battaglia (PRI), State Participation Luigi Granelli (DC), Foreign Trade Renato Ruggiero (PSI), Health Carlo Donat-Cattin (DC), Culture Carlo Vizzini (PSDI), Tourism Franco Carraro (PSI), Merchant Navy Giovanni Prandini (DC), Relations with Parliament Sergio Mattarella (DC), Public administration Giorgio Santuz (DC), EEC affairs Antonio La Pergola (PSDI), Scientific research Antonio Ruberti (PSI), Environment Giorgio Ruffolo (PSI), Urban Problems Carlo Tognoli (PSI), Special affairs Rosa Russo Jervolino (DC).

Parties: DC - Christian Democrat; PSI - Socialist; PRI - Republican; PSDI - Social Democrat; PLI - Liberal.

Hayward accuses Yard detectives of using blackmail

From Philip Jacobson, Stockholm

Accusations about the conduct of two Scotland Yard detectives involved with the case of Captain Simon Hayward dominated yesterday's proceedings at the captain's trial here on drug smuggling charges.

With perfect timing and a respectable sense of theatre, the young Life Guards officer turned the prosecution's cross-examination into a platform for an eloquent re-affirmation of his innocence.

In the course of a 30-minute monologue, he accused the two British policemen, members of the National Drugs Intelligence Unit, of trying to blackmail him into a confession with threats against his family.

Describing his first meeting with them after his arrest last March, Captain Hayward said that he was told: "We know you are involved with an international crime syndicate." The detectives, who emphasized that they were acting purely as "private citizens", had alleged that his mother and his younger brother were part of the same syndicate. They claimed, he said, that his family had "laundered" money from drug smuggling and entertained smugglers at a party.

"It was then put to me that if I told them everything I knew, they would use their influence to have the charges against me dropped, or at least reduced."

Looking straight at the prosecutor, Mr Ulf Forsberg, Captain Hayward said that his firm impression had been that the detectives were being used for one purpose only - to scare him with threats against his family. "And it certainly did. Of all the things that had happened to me in Sweden, this was the most shocking."

These allegations were all the more effective for what had preceded them: a gentle ramble round some of the uncontested minutiae of the events that ended with Captain Hayward, driving a Jaguar owned by his older brother, Christopher, being forced off the road by Swedish Drug Squad officers.

It was only when the prosecution agreed to let the 31-year-old officer explain why he had changed a sworn statement to police that he arrived at more dramatic matters.

From the moment he was pulled from the car, handcuffed and strip-searched at Uppsala police headquarters, Captain Hayward recalled, he

was in a state of "shock, confusion and rather frightened". It had soon occurred to him that Christopher Hayward might have some connection with the £500,000 worth of Moroccan hashish concealed in the car, "although at that stage I was still convinced he could not have been involved."

With this in mind, Captain Hayward explained, he had deliberately kept Christopher's name out of his first statement as far as possible.

"An incredibly stupid decision. I now see, but it was an instinctive act to protect a member of my family."

Captain Hayward said that eventually he had reluctantly concluded that his brother, who has not been seen since the arrest - may have been implicated. "Even so, I thought he would come forward to clear me, or at least send a statement that did so."

By the time all this was over, Mr Forsberg was looking rather grim. There was, however, some to be gained from the evidence of Mr Gunnar Larsen, a London-based Norwegian police officer seconded to Interpol as a specialist on Nordic drug trafficking.

He testified that he had interviewed an informant in London, who provided details about the narcotics ring operating from Spain and Scandinavia. According to the informant, Christopher Hayward was the main organizer and Simon Hayward "knew fully what he was doing" when he drove the car to Sweden in return for £20,000.

Mr Larsen said that his source had previously supplied "100 per cent correct" information.

At the end of a busy and dramatic session, we were left with the memory of a nice moment when Captain Hayward, whose use of the colloquial is sometimes a little dated, referred to a chap he had met at a barbecue on Ibiza as "rather a spiv".

The excellent court interpreter did his best, but the bench was clearly puzzled: "A bit of a wide boy," volunteered Captain Hayward. We got there in the end with his Swedish for shark.

Falklands economy

Fishing boom fuels development hopes

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Gordon Jewkes, says in a report published today that the new fishing industry is about to give the islands substantial funds to spend on development.

"Decisions taken now will shape the whole pattern of life," he says in a report of the Falkland Islands Development Corporation, of which he is chairman.

In an interview with *The Times*, which publishes today a Special Report on the Falklands, he attacked misconceptions about the islands' prospects. "There have been those who regarded the Falklands as an economic basket case to be propped up with huge amounts of aid," he said, blaming their attitude on a selective interpretation of defence costs.

"Such figures tend to ignore the fact that successive (British) governments for 100 years adopted a policy of neglect. It will be very difficult in future for people to regard the Falklands as a drain on the British taxpayer."

Mr Jewkes said that a 56-year decline in the islands' population had been reversed. A census taken last November, but not yet published, put the population at 1,919 - up 5.8 per cent on 1980. But the increase is entirely in Stanley, which has grown by 18 per cent to 1,239.

A population drift caused by farm mechanization aroused no concern until it was realized that high fishing wages could accelerate it. New policies may now be needed, Mr Jewkes said. "We are very anxious to avoid a flight from the land."

But this drift is already far advanced. The population outside Stanley is only 648 (a drop of 15 per cent), and spread over an area larger than Wales. This is equivalent to one person per 4,642 acres.

A land redistribution policy has had unwanted side-effects. Before the 1982 war, most land was owned by 30 companies or families. The Development Corporation is gradually buying big farms, dividing them and selling them to former farmworkers.

There are now more than 70 farms and both morale and productivity have risen, at the

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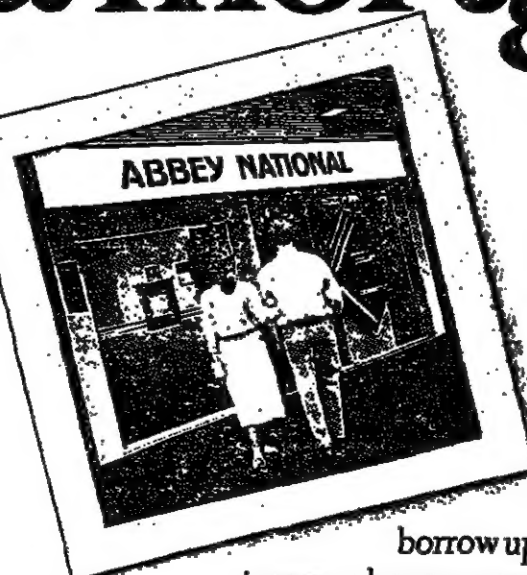
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Tanaka power fades as court upholds Lockheed conviction

From A Correspondent, Tokyo

The Tokyo High Court has upheld a 1983 lower court decision convicting the former Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, aged 69, of accepting a 500 million yen (£2 million) bribe to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft in Japan.

The High Court also upheld the Tokyo District Court's sentencing of Mr. Tanaka to four years in prison and forfeiture of 500 million yen for his part in Japan's worst postwar bribery scandal.

Mr. Tanaka's lawyers immediately filed an appeal with the Japanese Supreme Court against yesterday's ruling.

The High Court judge, Mr. Takeo Naito, rejected defence appeals that damaging evidence taken in the United States from former Lockheed executives in return for immunity from prosecution was inadmissible, and accepted prosecution evidence that Mr. Tanaka had received the 500 million yen bribe through executives of Japan's Marubeni Corporation via his personal secretary at that time, Mr. Toshio Enomoto, aged 61.

The bribe, which came to light in 1976 after Mr. Tanaka

had already been forced from office in 1974 for alleged improper real estate deals, was to enlist Mr. Tanaka's influence in getting the Japanese airline All Nippon Airways to buy Lockheed TriStars for its domestic fleet. Marubeni was Lockheed's Japanese agent in the airline deal.

The High Court also upheld convictions for violating the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law and taking or offering bribes against four Tanaka co-defendants, but suspended for four years the two-year prison sentence of one of them, a former Marubeni managing director, Mr. Hiroshi Ito, aged 60.

Mr. Enomoto's sentence of one year in prison, suspended for three years, for violation of the exchange and trade law and sentences of two years in prison for the former Marubeni chairman, Mr. Hiroshi Ito, aged 77, and two years' imprisonment, suspended for four years, for the former Marubeni managing director, Mr. Toshiharu Okubo, aged 73, for violation of the law, offering bribes and lying to the Japanese Diet (Parliament), were all upheld.

Mr. Enomoto and Mr. Hiroyama have also appealed against the ruling to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tanaka, who is still recuperating from a stroke suffered in February 1985, and the other four defendants, did not attend yesterday's hearing.

The decision, coupled with the break-up of the Tanaka faction within the Liberal Democratic Party last month, is seen as a crippling blow to Mr. Tanaka's position as a leading power broker in Japanese politics.

According to Japanese reports yesterday, the court ruling said Mr. Hiroyama, the former Marubeni chairman, was the "mastermind" behind the decision to enlist Mr. Tanaka's help.

The three Marubeni defendants were censured by the court for giving false testimony in the Diet in early 1976 in which they denied their firm had been involved with Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Ito, the Marubeni man who gave the money to Mr. Enomoto, had his sentence suspended because of his "repentance".

Scrap over Lange's heavyweight past

BROKEN PROMISES

THE LIES AND ILLUSIONS OF THE LANGE LABOUR GOVERNMENT



The cover of the National Party manifesto, with its old, unflattering image of Mr. Lange.

From Richard Long, Wellington

A 12-year-old photograph of Mr. David Lange, in the days when he looked an overweight, long-haired Beagle and before he became a Prime Minister, graced the New Zealand election campaign yesterday and brought allegations of dirty tricks.

The opposition National Party published the less than flattering picture on the front of a glossy manifesto entitled *Broken Promises - the Lies and Illusions of the Lange Labour Government*.

The manifesto listed the contradictory statements of the talkative leader on subjects such as anti-nuclear policy and the release of the French Rainbow Warrior saboteurs.

Mr. Lange hit back, referring to cheap tactics, and said that the public could expect a welter of such tricks as the National Party grew more desperate.

Mr. Lange, who weighed 23 stone before he had a stomach bypass operation, had the build of a Sumo wrestler 12

years ago and tank collar-length hair.

He said it was clear that the National Party, on its third leader since the last election and its fourth economic policy, would prefer to concentrate on his old hairline rather than debate the issues.

Mr. Jim Bolger, the Opposition leader, defended the publication of the old photograph and said the choice was not designed to make Mr. Lange look stupid.

Late last night neither leader was laughing after the publication of the country's main public opinion poll.

The Heylen-Fye Witness poll showed the Government still retaining a comfortable 18 point lead just over a fortnight from the election on August 15, but a lead that was well down on the 26-point record in the June poll.

Labour scored 58 per cent support in the poll taken last Saturday, a drop of three percentage points. The National Party polled 40 per cent support, up five.

Cooks leader ousted

Wellington - Mr. David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, last night predicted a closer relationship between his country and the Cook Islands as a result of the removal of Sir Tom Davis as Prime Minister by his own party (Richard Long writes).

Dr. Pupuke Rohati, Sir

Tom's deputy until 1983, was last night sworn in as the new leader of the tiny Pacific nation of 15 islands and atolls.

Sir Tom, a NASA space medicine expert before he took up politics, was removed by a no-confidence motion in Parliament.

The future of Hong Kong

Chinese capitalists see profits ahead under Peking rule

From Robert Grievs, Peking

With just 10 years left before Hong Kong becomes part of China, aggressive Chinese entrepreneurs have largely replaced the old British *hongs* (trading firms) that once controlled the colony's destiny.

In recent years such figures as Sir Yue Kung Pao, Mr. Li Ka Shing and Mr. Gordon Wu have built financial dynasties that have sometimes included, as in the case of Sir Yue Kung Pao and Mr. Li, established British firms such as Wheelock, Marden and Hutchison Whampoa respectively.

These men, and others like them in their fifties and sixties, began building their fortunes in shipping, property

for developing China. "The Communist takeover of Shanghai did not work, and now they are here", he said. "In Hong Kong, we are all refugees, we want peace and quiet. Direct elections are not the answer to the political questions of the future. We are going to have to give China the benefit of the doubt in 1997."

Dr. Lo Ka Shui, trained in America as a cardiologist but now managing director of the Great Eagle company, said that he was "basically optimistic about China" because the modernization drive appears to be so entrenched among the people.

"We're the gateway to the biggest potential market in the world, and we have a role to play in China", Dr. Lo, aged 48, said. "If we don't have a role (as a technical adviser and educator for China), then we will become extinct."

When asked if the ousting of Mr. Hu Yaobang from his post as the mainland Communist Party General Secretary and the resulting "anti-bourgeois liberalization" campaign disturbed him, Dr. Lo said: "Far from it. It was a good opportunity. The Hong Kong stock market dropped 80 points and we bought like crazy."

Mr. Vincent Lo, aged 39, left the family businesses to found Shui On as a small building company in 1971. Today it is a diversified conglomerate that includes food, hotels and leisure interests. He said that Hong Kong's future depended on "finding the right formula" to govern the capitalistic territory.

Mr. Lo rejected the idea of direct elections. Rather, whoever headed Hong Kong after 1997 should show the same impartiality in all issues that Hong Kong's civil servants had shown for the past 100 years.

Mr. Robert Ng, aged 36, is director of Sino Realty and Sino Land, two property companies. "The other night at dinner I met two friends whom I had not seen in a long time," he said. "They had left Hong



Mr. Vincent Lo: prospects depend on right formula.

and finance from almost nothing. They had to learn how to get along with the colony's ruling British establishment and thrive in the dog-eat-dog commercial world of Hong Kong. Since the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong was signed in 1984, these older Chinese tycoons have made efforts to forge closer commercial and personal ties with Peking.

Sir Yue Kung has built hotels in Peking and donated the money for universities in China. Mr. Li has done deals with Peking's Ever Bright Hong Kong enterprise, Ever Bright Holdings. Mr. Wu has put together a consortium to build a super-highway from Hong Kong to Canton in Guangdong province.

Less well known is the generation coming up behind the older tycoons. Generally the sons of company founders, born to wealth and educated abroad, these Chinese will be in charge of Hong Kong's commercial activities when the colony is handed over in 1997. In interviews with *The Times*, four members of this new generation expressed their desire to be independent of both Peking and Britain. Despite their freedom to emigrate to anywhere they choose, they said they would rather stay to help build Hong Kong into one of the world's great financial and commercial centres.

But they agree with Chinese officials - who have said that direct elections would not be in Hong Kong's best interests - because the 5.5 million population has little political awareness or education.

"China must continue to prove itself to the second generation of Hong Kong businessmen", Mr. Payson Cha, aged 44, managing director of the Discovery Bay subsidiary of Hong Kong Resort Ltd, said. "We're more spoiled than our fathers: we were brought up in Hong Kong rather than in China, and we expect more. But we are still Chinese."

Like many of Hong Kong's Chinese residents, Mr. Cha believes that the colony can serve as a model and educator



Mr. Payson Cha: colony can be a model for mainland.

Kong for Australia but were now back. They said there was more opportunity for them here."

Mr. Ng and many of his associates share that view. He said: "I think Hong Kong is going to survive longer than all of us who are here now." But he added that Hong Kong must prove its worth to Peking. "China can do without anybody", he said. "Hong Kong has to show that it has a purpose."

Great Eagle's Dr. Lo concluded: "We, as practical businessmen, acknowledge the fact that the fate of Hong Kong is sealed. We know who our new landlord is going to be. Now we have to get on with our work."

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Poll tax man

Bidden to a fancy dress ball at the Mansion House some years ago, Nicholas Ridley did not have to rack his brains to find a costume. He just went to the wardrobe and took out a long brown coat which had belonged to one of his ancestors a century or two ago.

"The costume suited him — he's a very 18th century figure, not entirely at home in the 1980s," a former front-bench colleague recalls. "He felt in the back pocket of the coat and came out with a card, which read: 'Master Ridley calls on you and requests the honour of your vote' — a canvassing card from an election dating back to the 1790s. I think it's worth remembering that family background with Nick."

Family background is a dubious asset in the Conservative Party today. Since the early 1980s, a stream of landed squires have retired, discomfited, to the backbenches or fled to the City because of difficulties in reconciling their conceptions of noblesse oblige with the principles instilled in the Grantham grocer's shop. Gilmours and Pymms and Priors have been relegated one by one to the sidelines, but Viscount Ridley's younger brother has moved steadily closer to the centre of politics, without finding any conflict between family tradition and the prevailing outlook.

In this first session of the new Administration, his Environment Department has a more complex and controversial body of legislation to bring to the statute-book than any other Ministry. In the Bill to abolish the local rates and replace them with a community charge, Ridley has charge of the measure which could most easily lose the Government the next election, if it is not sensitively handled. After its failure on Monday to agree on a plan to sweeten the pill by phasing in the new tax, the Cabinet is expected to meet again today for a second attempt.

But sensitivity is not a word very often associated with Ridley in his public aspect. In an age of image politics, it is rare to find anyone who has risen so high with so little regard for the arts of presentation and ingratiation. He has a dry, pettifogging air and a harsh voice, and his wizened face permanently bears the expression of one who has unexpectedly sucked a lemon. His wit is lemon-flavoured, too, and can betray him into failures of tact which are notorious.

With a unanimity rare in that biotech of milieux, fellow members insist that he is private, a delightful companion and the kindest of men. Unlike many politicians, whose public faces are considerably more pleasant than their private ones, he drains to exercise that self-censorship on public occasions which comes naturally to the circumspice. Equally, finding the dilemmas of politics quite straightforwardly resolved by reference to a very clear-cut market-forces outlook on things which even a front-bench colleague tacitly concedes to be based more on theory than experience, he can find difficulties in communicating with those who do not fully share that outlook.

At his important meeting this month to allay the anxieties of Tory backbenchers over the rates plan, he impressed with his exposition, but left some unimpressed. "I've gone a step away from the community charge because of that meeting," says

THE TIMES PROFILE

NICHOLAS RIDLEY

one MP on the right of the party. "His personality will be one of the Government's obstacles in getting the Bill through. He uses sarcasm fairly heavily; on another occasion I watched him turn a potential ally into an opponent without trying — the way he answered the man's question in the House left him in a heap on the floor."

"He gives an impression of arrogance, but I think a lot of it is shyness," says a fellow Tory. "He dreads constituency dances, and says the only way he can face them is to drink five glasses of wine and dance away with the constituency chairman's wife."

His press conferences in stuffy Whitehall rooms can be ordeals for correspondents from the more Greenish publications, as the Secretary of State perches gnomelike at the table, half-obscured by clouds of smoke from his cigarettes, which he holds in a contorted grip, at once defiant and foppish, with his hand twisted back in such a way that as much of the ash gets flicked over his shoulder as into the brimming ashtray.

He makes smoking almost a political act. It is a liberty that he affirms, scorning the nannying of campaigners who would presume to tell him what is good for him, and restrict his freedom to light up. "I have enjoyed eating and drinking everything I smoke hard," he told a recent interviewer.

Despite the dried-up appearance, he has a distinct gusto for life. In a Cabinet increasingly grey and career-obsessed, he stands out as a man with wider resources. Colleagues even respectfully refer to him as "the Renaissance man of the Cabinet" — a role for which there are not many contenders. The Leonardo of Marsham Street started his working life as a civil engineering contractor on Tyneside. He

BIOGRAPHY

1929: Born Feb 27, younger son of 3rd Viscount Ridley, Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford
1950: Married Claire Campbell. Three daughters (marriage dissolved 1974)
1950: Civil engineering contractor, later director of Brims and Co, Newcastle upon Tyne
1959: MP for Clarendon and Tewkesbury
1962-64: Parliamentary private secretary to education minister
1970: Parliamentary secretary, ministry of technology (June-Oct), parliamentary under-secretary of state department of trade and industry
1979: Married Judy Kendall
1979-81: Minister of state, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
1981-83: Financial secretary to Treasury
1983-85: Transport secretary
1986: Environment secretary

ingeniously diverted a stream to create an exotic water-garden in his home near Stow-on-the-Wold. He is a fly fisherman ("a superb one — he talks them out"), a carpenter, a landscape painter of exceptional merit, and an expert hand with an embroidery needle.

Two contrasted inheritances mingle or contend in his ancestry. The Ridleys were an old Border family. In the 19th century, the fifth baronet carried a Bill in Parliament setting up a statutory board to develop the languishing port of Blyth, much of which he owned, as a coal port. Blyth became wealthy, and so did the baronet. He was made a peer, served a rather lacklustre stint as Home Secretary, and in true Victorian spirit adorned Blyth with many ornaments of his philanthropy.

Ridley's father, the third Viscount, married a daughter of Sir Edwin Lutyens, the architect. At one time, Ridley himself is said to have considered going into the same trade. The water-colours, the diverted stream and the embroidery may be attributable to the Lutyens strain. The magnate in coal, iron and railways provided a background of entrepreneurial zest and self-reliance.

Ridley was 20 when the family's coal interests were nationalized, and at 23 he was the Conservative candidate for Blyth, a hopeless seat. Still only 30 when he entered the House of Commons, he was too much a maverick to gain early advancement. Edward Heath gave him a junior post in the Department of Trade and Industry, but he soon resigned, with a consistency which demands respect, because he opposed Heath's interventionist Industry Act in 1972 — rejecting the offer, handsome in the circumstances, of a shift to be Minister for the Arts.

His reward for sticking to his guns came with the triumph of Thatcherism. He was given junior jobs at the Foreign Office and the Treasury, and then the Transport Secretaryship and Environment — to the alarm of the environmentalist lobby. Civil servants respect him as a hard worker, and wait with interest to see how he will stand up for his department in its rivalry with Lord Young's over responsibility for inner-city policy.

Those who have not worked closely with him speak of a relaxed attitude. "But his long weekends are a bit of an act — his old cardigan and his 'I'm just off to the trout-stream, dear boy' — but I can tell you he goes through those papers like a rat up a drain," says a colleague who once worked under him.

He has gained a reputation as a cutter of knots, with the nerve to make decisions — arguably inevitable — on long-delayed questions like the Okehampton bypass and Stansted airport, and secure acceptance for them with an unsuspected adroitness.

He is a better delegator than some predecessors who were beaten down by the burdens of his department. Mrs Thatcher can count on him to have the will to drive the community charge through: the question is whether he has the persuasive arts to reassure the country and his own party that the reform is right.

George Hill



This is your pilot calling

It costs £100 to join the flight — but beware of crashes

In a crowded hamburger restaurant in Baker Street, pilot Alice Godfrey, a masseuse from South London, chairs the weekly meeting of her flight. She has worked herself to the top of the latest "chain" to reach Britain.

Chain letters need to be simple, requiring a postcard or £1 to be sent to a name at the top of the list. This one is more sophisticated, involving weekly "reinforcement" meetings. "It's like a consciousness-raising group," says a former participant. "Except with this you get the money."

Flight (also known as Airplane and Helicopter) is a word-of-mouth exercise using group psychology and peer pressure to make an eight-fold profit from an investment. You start by joining a flight as a passenger; you pay £100 to your pilot. You then find two more passengers, and become a navigator. When your two recruits have in turn found passengers, you move up on to the flight deck as co-pilot, and, one stage later, pilot. When a pilot has received £100 from each of the eight passengers he or she "takes off" and the two co-pilots become pilots in their own right.

There is, of course, a simple catch. When you run out of people to "find" the flight, the aeroplane crashes.

Carol Lipton, a designer, went to a meeting in New York. There the stakes were higher — an output of \$1,500 (about £930), leading to a return of \$12,000. "There were clearly one or two people really into it, keeping everything going," she recalls. "I was embarrassed and didn't want to humiliate myself. The game collapsed a week later, she says."

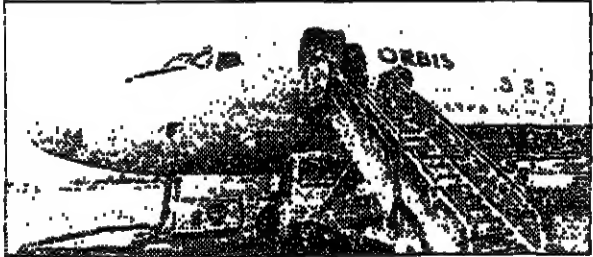
Is it legal? The Inland Revenue says that as long as no less than £250 is exchanged it is regarded as a gift and not liable to tax. Scotland Yard, however, believes it may contravene the Lotteries and Amusement Act 1976.

Andrew Lycett

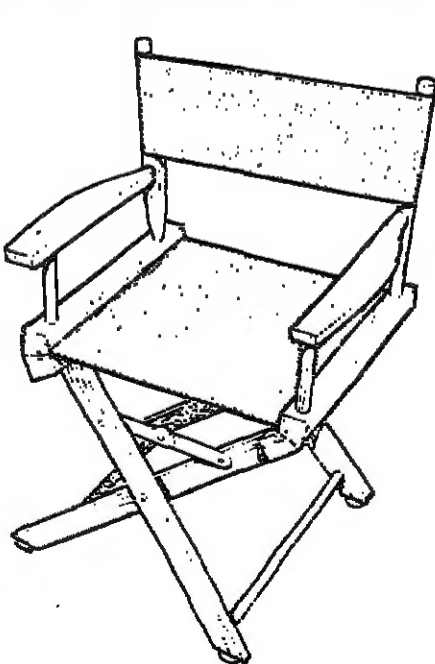
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TOMORROW

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A bird's-eye view

Michael Wright steps urgently into the East Anglian dawn. It is a key time in the ornithologist's year and he has the birdlife in one four thousandth part of Britain to survey by the time the summer wanes.

The unmistakable jangle of the corn bunting in full voice, two fields away, opens his account. "That makes four singing places in totally different places. Relatively common in other parts of the country, but it's good to come across them here."

He moves rapidly through this slab of countryside east of Ipswich, alert for the sounds and conspicuous behaviour of breeding birds. Each one, however common, is scrupulously recorded.

When the British Trust for Ornithology's *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Great Britain and Ireland* is published in 1992, Michael Wright's forays into the countryside this summer will not even earn him a footnote. But his contribution will have been crucial.

Wright and several hundred others in an advance team of amateur birdwatchers are testing the methods which a much

larger contingent will apply when the BTO's three-year census, on which the atlas is to be based, begins next year.

The £105,000 project (inconspicuously financed by the CEBG, whose coal-fired power stations are identified as one source of acid rain) will surely be the world's most comprehensive national bird atlas. All previous detailed bird studies will be surpassed by this first attempt to estimate the numbers of more than 200 species of breeding birds in each of the 4,000 10-kilometre squares in Britain and Ireland, and to show how their distribution corresponds to habitat and land use.

By late July Michael Wright, a machine tool programmer, will have made two passes, for early and late breeding birds, through Ord-

nance Survey square TM 24. He has no need to peer into the undergrowth. The clues he seeks are abundant: adults bearing food; the loud, insistent calls of fledglings; the bold territorialism of a male; the distraction display of an anxious female.

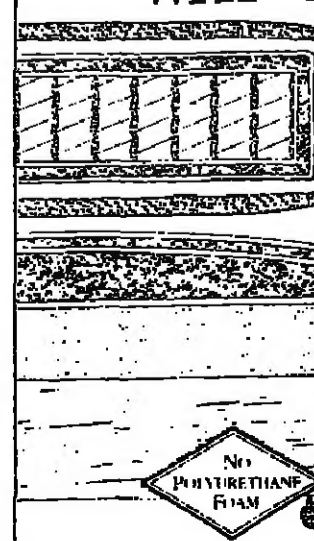
The BTO's first *Atlas of Breeding Birds*, published in 1976 and compiled with the help of 10,000 amateur birdwatchers, established a new standard for mapping the distribution of wildlife. But it showed only whether a bird was present or absent in a 10-kilometre square. "There could have been one or 10,000 of a particular species in a square," said the BTO's Dr David Gibbons, who is organizing the project.

The new work will go much further. Between 15,000 and 20,000 amateur ornithologists will gather the information on which precise population estimates in each square will be based. It will also give data on the type of habitat in each square, showing how habitat influences numbers.

Gareth Huw Davies

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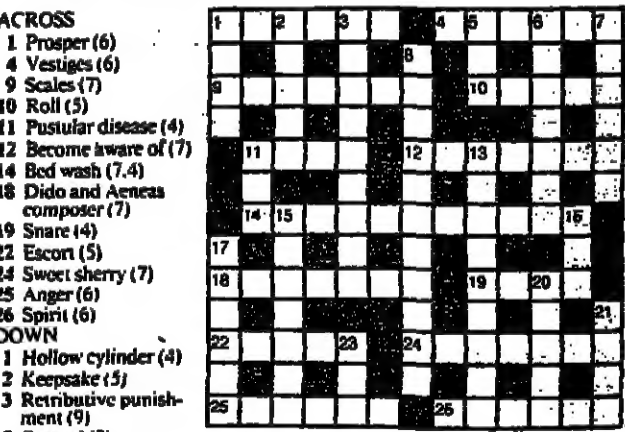
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HEALTH

Under the weather?

Does vile weather create vile symptoms?
Should doctors learn more about meteorology
before practising medicine? Ann Kent
discovers that extremes of temperature are not
the only climatic hazard to our health

It is easy to assume that only extreme weather conditions cause physical harm. After all, we seldom suffer from heatwaves of the kind being endured by the Greeks, or roof-lifting storms. So although we complain endlessly about our weather, we tend to think that it is as harmless as it is unpredictable — provided that we keep it out of our homes.

In fact any sudden change in our climate, and particularly a deviation from normal conditions — humidity, air pressure and temperature — appears to be matched by major physiological changes. Even conception seems to be influenced by external temperature. In cool temperate climates, conception is most likely to occur when average monthly temperatures are between 14°C and 16°C (on a cool summer's evening), and least likely at 23°C. In the tropics, these temperatures would be 26°C and 28°C (with high humidity) respectively.

Research conducted in Houston, Texas, suggests that sperm counts are lowest in the summer. However, other scientists point out that people may simply avoid lovemaking when the weather is uncomfortably hot.

If changes of temperature are sudden, or if we are susceptible to certain problems, then even the mild British climate can affect our behaviour or make us ill.

More than two thousand years ago, Hippocrates, the founding father of medicine, advised would-be doctors to learn meteorology before getting to grips with medicine, and during the last century there has been a great deal of research into the possible links between weather and health. Some of these studies were not carried out under strictly controlled conditions, and there are doubts about how closely laboratory heating or cooling chambers can reproduce real weather conditions. But there is some evidence to suggest that Hippocrates was right.

Dr Stuart Checkley, a consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital in London, has found a way of treating depressed patients who are profoundly affected by the winter. Although these people function fairly normally in the summer, they become miserable and lethargic as the days darken, eating and sleeping

much more than usual, and they are often unable to summon the energy to go to work.

Treatment involves sitting under special lamps, which simulate daylight, for four to six hours a day. The result has been a significant lifting of their depression. It was originally thought that such depressions were caused by a shortage of the light-sensitive hormone, melatonin. Dr Checkley believes that this theory has now been disproved, although he still does not know why the lights relieve his patients' symptoms.

"The only clue comes from American studies, which show that the effect works through the eyes rather than the skin."

Thousands of research projects have been carried out on the links between weather and suicide. Perhaps surprisingly, it seems to be the change from winter cold to the warmer conditions of spring which

Increased heat reduces the ability to cope with stress, to concentrate, or to react to danger

makes people want to take their lives. More predictably, the day they choose is likely to be foggy, gloomy, or drizzly.

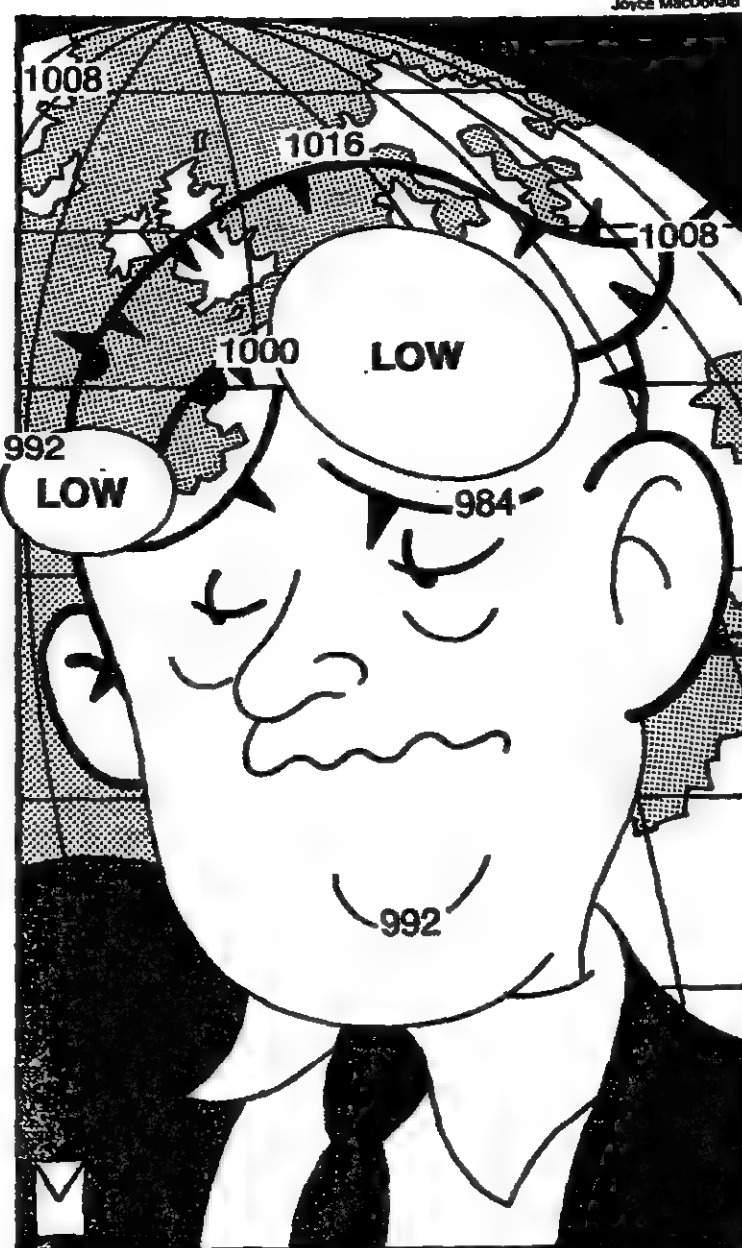
Schizophrenics are not bothered by heavy rain and snow, but become more disturbed when warm weather fronts approach. They are most likely to be admitted to hospital during the summer. And some research suggests that sufferers from this condition are more likely to be born in January, February and March.

Cliff Smith, who worked at the Meteorological Office, Bracknell, until he retired, has made a special study of the effects of weather on human welfare. He believes that "a good blustery day tends to make people feel on top of the world". He was asked to see whether there could be a climatic explanation for the fact that patients flock to see their GPs in May and December; his initial researches suggest that in those months, the normal flow of air which comes in from the Atlantic is obstructed, and the usual weather

patterns are upset. Recently a senior lecturer in law at Birmingham Polytechnic asked him to investigate the effects of the weather on the riots in Brixton, Southall and Toxteth, which occurred on different dates in 1981.

"I was sceptical that the weather could have had anything to do with what happened, but then became surprised by the similarity in the conditions." He was particularly struck by the contrast between night and day temperatures, and on the similarities of scores on a heat-stress index, which was devised in America.

"Moving suddenly out of our 'personal comfort zones' can cause heat stress, which in turn causes irritability," he says. "If affected people then start to run around, their metabolic rate increases and



Joyce MacDonald

Researchers in biometeorology say that physiological changes begin within minutes of an abrupt change in temperature, and it takes between five and 10 days for a healthy person to re-adjust, and three weeks before the body's reactions are normal.

Blood tests have shown that increased heat reduces levels of ketosteroids, adrenaline and noradrenaline, to the detriment of drivers' ability to cope with stress, concentrate, or react to danger. At the same time, serotonin, histamine and tyrosine levels are increased, creating impatience and affecting judgement.

There is evidence from research carried out in America during 1980 that the weather has an influence on

An approaching thunderstorm provides the perfect background for marital outbursts

asthma sufferers. Asthma "epidemics" frequently accompany a weather pattern in which a cold front is quickly followed by a high pressure system. The glare of the sun on sea or sand can provoke a disabling migraine attack. So can very dry weather conditions, possibly because of the presence of positively charged particles (ions) in the atmosphere. Work on laboratory animals suggests that removing positive ions from the air they breathe improves their mental state, and many people believe this applies to human beings as well. However, the case is not proven to the satisfaction of scientists.

They do accept what the elderly have been saying for centuries: that arthritis and rheumatism get worse when the barometer falls and humidity rises. Rheumatic diseases are at their worst in the winter.

Less harmful, but extremely irritating, are the emotional effects caused by an approaching storm, where the pressure is falling and the temperature rising. An American study of the moods of patients as storms approached found that:

"Most subjects are afflicted with a feeling of futility, an inability to reach the usual mental efficiency, or to accomplish difficult tasks. In children, this takes the form of increased irritability, a restlessness and petulance. Adults on such days are also more quarrelsome and fault-finding." Such weather, the study concludes, provides "the most perfect background for marital outbursts."

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MEDICAL BRIEFING
Breath of life

Doctors are reluctant to diagnose asthma, one of the more common significant diseases of childhood — up to 15 per cent of children suffer from it — for fear of alarming parents and sentencing the child to an invalid's role. All too often the chronic cough is misdiagnosed as bronchitis, and the true nature of the complaint missed and mistreated. As a result, he or she is unnecessarily considered sickly and chesty.

Children, as Dr Jan Reisner of the Central Middlesex Hospital warns in the journal *Update*, require as much skill in their treatment today as they did in the 12th century, when the physician to the Sultan of Cairo said: "I have no major cure to report. Asthma has many causes and should be treated according to whatever brings it about."

These days, when a crisis does occur it is usually due either to the failure of the parents, or the doctor, to measure the child's ability to breathe, or an unwillingness to

prescribe steroids at an early stage. Ninety-five per cent of children who have asthma suffer from allergies, and one of the most common is an allergy to household dust mites, which live in wall cracks, between floorboards and in the seams of furniture coverings.

Two recently introduced measures will help to reduce the number of mites in the house, and, above all, in the bedroom. Painting the walls and even the floors with Artlin 34, manufactured in France, kills the mites, but is harmless to humans. The paint has been tested at the Medical Entomology Centre at Cambridge University, with excellent results. The other innovation is the use of liquid nitrogen to freeze the mites living in mattresses.

Information about Artlin 34 (£10 a litre as an emulsion, £13 as a gloss) can be obtained from G.E.M. Services, Silsden, W. Yorks (0535 56010).

Question time

There has long been an argument among doctors as to whether the propensity of parliamentarians to develop dandruff is due to the anxiety of having to make speeches

resulting in a flare-up of what is essentially an occupational condition — or whether the temperature at which the chamber of the House of Commons is kept favours the growth of pityrosporum, a yeast.

A few years ago the seborrhoeic dermatitis school of thought held sway, and the dandruff was treated with periodic applications of topical steroids, particularly Betnovate or Dermovate scalp lotion. More recently opinion has swung behind the view that it is due to a yeast infection, and a new treatment has been introduced to attack it.

Pulse magazine reports that dermatologists at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle and Dryburn Hospital, Durham, have completed a trial of Nizoral, a ketoconazole shampoo manufactured by Janssen Pharmaceutica. Dr Peter Farr, the consultant dermatologist at the Royal Infirmary, says that research has shown that the shampoo improves both the dandruff and the seborrhoeic dermatitis. The

treatment has to be repeated every two to four weeks.

Ketoconazole shampoo is poorly absorbed and so is free of serious side-effects. It is not, as yet, available on general prescription, but Janssen hopes to market it next year.

Cancer combat

An extensive Scottish study, reported in *The Lancet*, of tamoxifen, an anti-cancer agent of very low toxicity, confirms earlier northern European conclusions that its use in all cases of breast cancer would significantly improve survival figures.

An oestrogen antagonist, tamoxifen (developed by ICI under the brand name *Tamoxifen*) inhibits the growth of micrometastases, tiny groups of malignant cells which have spread far from the original tumour. Side-effects of tamoxifen treatment are uncommon. If the bones are involved in the secondary spread of the cancer there is occasionally a temporary flare-up of bone pain; equally uncommon upset stomachs, hot flashes or a recurrence of vaginal bleeding are reported. Very rarely it affects eyesight, in which case the drug should be withdrawn.

Dr Thomas Stuttard

Cures over the counter

At one time, when a visit to the doctor cost money, most people turned to the high street chemist for treatment and advice. With the advent of the National Health Service, more patients went straight to the surgery.

Now the public is again being urged to ask the pharmacist. With the surgery appointment system and prescription charges of £2.40 an item, it can make it a quicker and cheaper alternative.

Six million Britons visit a pharmacy every day and an increasing number are finding it convenient to pick up a cure with the toothpaste.

The trend is being encouraged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with the Department of Health, the Health Education Authority and the Nuffield Foundation, whose report last year suggested that greater public use should be made of pharmacists' skills. Their use could cut NHS drug bills and save doctors' time.

The tradition of the local pharmacist as village wise man still exists in small communities. During his days in country practice, Brex Rhodes, now assistant secretary of the PSGB, was

Pharmacists are being urged to hand out medical advice with the toothpaste

consulted not just about illnesses but also by women wanting anything from stain removal advice to abortions. It is to meet this demand that a growing number of pharmacists are creating "consulting areas" where customers can be counselled or even examined.

Marion Rawlings, who has such an area in her shop in Llandaff, south Wales, says: "Sometimes it's a relief just to be able to talk. People say: 'I've got this terrible headache' when really they might mean 'I've lost my job' or 'I've had a row'."

"The community pharmacist is in a unique position, because we are probably the only professionals in health care who see people when they're well as well as when they're ill. There may be less embarrassment, too, because they're accustomed to popping in to buy things."

Now 62, Rawlings was only the second woman to qualify as a pharmacist in England and Wales. Currently there are about two men to every

woman, but the present intake of students will soon make it one to one. "It can be an advantage being a woman, because most people who come are women," she says. "They come for their babies and then their children, as well as for their husbands."

In close communities, a pharmacist can be as familiar with someone's medical history and family background as a doctor. In some cases, however, anonymity can be the attraction: no bureaucracy, no medical records. Pregnancy tests can be done without anyone knowing one's proper name, advice can be sought about drug abuse, contraception and Aids.

"A pharmacist is easily accessible and perhaps less intimidating," says Mike Brunt, who is currently trying to allay some of the misunderstandings about Aids at his shop in the small market town of Brandon, Suffolk. He deals frequently with complaints people are socially embarrassed by, such as head and body lice. "People want information now, not in two days."

Pharmacists stress that they know their limitations. They are not, they say, qualified to diagnose and would, where indicated, always tell a patient to see his GP. They see themselves as a safety net: checking prescriptions and reinforcing doctors' instructions.

They are also in the forefront of preventive medicine and health education. Two million leaflets on drug abuse were picked up from pharmacy counters over the past year.

The PSGB would like to see a few more drugs released for their use. There is a three-tier system of control: those on prescription, those that can be sold only by a pharmacist and those that can be sold generally. During the last couple of years, three products have been moved from the first category to the second. The society now wants the same transfer for others.

"The law errs on the side of caution, as it should, but we believe these particular medicines would fill in a couple of gaps in our already considerable range," Rhodes adds.

Liz Gill

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TALKBACK

and one to every five households is affected.

From Mrs G Hodson, Good Easter, Chelmsford, Essex:

I read "Harsh medicine" (July 16) with interest, as I am a GP's secretary/receptionist. At our surgery we are all untrained, apart from secretarial skills, all part-time and all aged between 40 and 55. I think the vast majority of our patients would say we are pleasant and reasonable and quite a few do say so.

This is in large part due to our doctors, who never refuse to see or speak on the telephone to a patient and therefore seldom put us in the position of refusing appointments. We also have an unbooked period at the end of every surgery in order to fit in patients who think their cases are urgent.

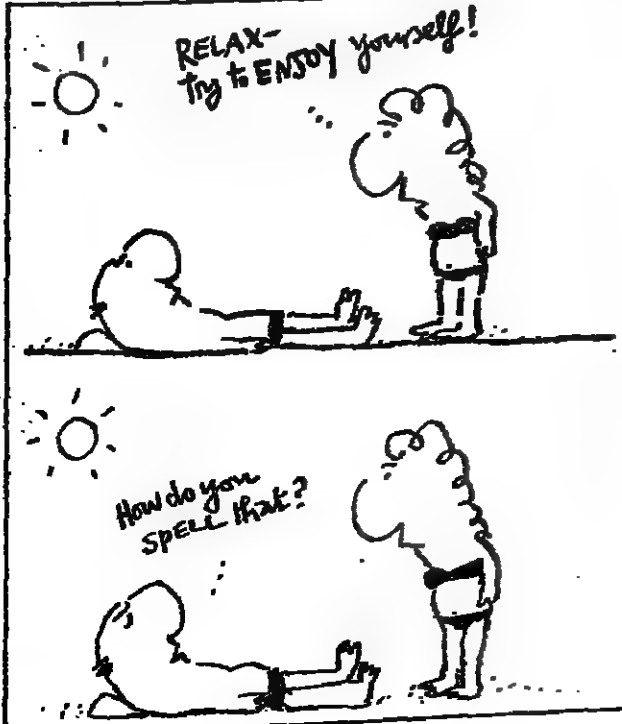
We all love our work, in spite of the low pay.

From Alan Mitchell, Chertman, The Manic Depression Fellowship, Slaven Road, Richmond, Surrey

We can only admire Stuart Sutherland's courage ("Psychology of recovery", July 16) in coming forward, and so frankly discussing his illness — manic depression. He seemed initially to be of the view that the causation of his illness was environmental (his wife's infidelity) but, as was mentioned later, manic depression, which is primarily a chemical imbalance in the brain, is thought to be caused by an inherited genetic predisposition which can be triggered by stressful events. At present there is no cure. However, management of the illness is possible for many with lithium carbonate.

We wholeheartedly agree with his concern as the amount of money available for the mentally ill from the NHS (£14 in every £100 spent) is, in general, long periods of time are required to treat patients,

Calman's SICK NOTE



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THE TIMES DIARY

Keeping off the radar

Norman Tebbit is using his retirement to the back benches to pursue his pet interests. The Conservative party chairman is vigorously, if discreetly, pushing for the proposed merger between his former employer, British Airways, and British Caledonian. At a recent meeting of the party's backbench aviation committee, attended by about 50 of his colleagues, the ex-pilot spoke strongly in favour of the move, I hear. When I spoke to Tebbit he stressed that whether the deal is referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is a decision for Lord Young at the DTI, adding that in his experience "injunctive" lobbying can backfire. I can only conclude that Tebbit's is "judicious".

Back to business

The exodus from Tory Central Office is continuing apace. A long last Tebbit's chief of staff, Michael Dobbs, has announced his return to Saatchi, where he will head corporate communications. Goodbye also to management consultant Sir Christopher Lawson who, as in 1983, seconded himself to Smith Square for the election and masterminded its direct-mail operation. He is returning to work full time at his company, the Communications Centre. "I cannot work indefinitely without pay," he told me. Lawson, known as the Mars Bar because he was midwife to the "work, rest and play" slogan, determined his career on leaving the RAF by sucking a pin into a page of job ads. The rest is history and tooth decay.

Face-saving

Could the government of Guernsey unwittingly be giving a stamp dealer the immortality reserved for monarchs? When the late Charles McMiram acted as stamp consultant to the Caribbean island

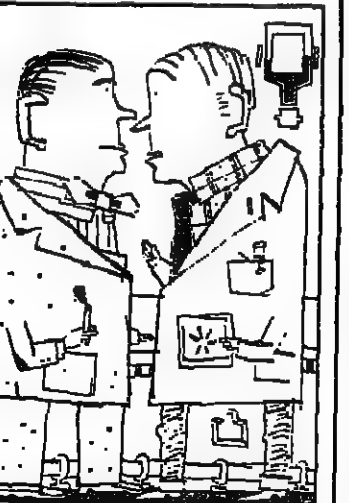


of Barbuda he used his own mug to represent William the Conqueror (left) in a series celebrating England's kings and queens (no definitive portrait exists). Now Guernsey is preparing a £2 coin commemorating the 900th anniversary of William's death. It says the design comes from the face on a ten shilling coin. But it bears an uncanny resemblance to McMiram's regal features, *n'est ce pas?*

Contradictory

George Galloway, Hillhead's new Labour MP, has inadvertently led me to a wheeze to send Tory backbenchers to meet the Nicaraguan Contras. Through his chief whip, Galloway is complaining to the Sergeant at Arms about the behaviour in Parliament's Central Lobby last week of Marc Gordon and David Hoyle, two former members of the Federation of Conservative Students who have marched with the Contras in Nicaragua. Galloway, general secretary of War on Want, says they called him a "red fascist". He wants an apology and to know who invited them in. Gordon and Hoyle — who was brought up in Rhodesia and describes himself as a foreign affairs consultant yesterday — contested Galloway's account and accused him of starting the row. Hoyle says they were at Westminster to discuss "an on-going project" to arrange meetings with Contra leaders. "I cannot therefore discuss which MPs and staff we were meeting," he explains. As Brian Walden used to say, I understand. Completely.

BARRY FANTONI



Accolade

Only days after the announcement that the American-based novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn is sending his elder son, Yermolai, to Eton in September, I hear that younger brother Ignat has won a music scholarship to the Purcell School in London. Headmaster John Bain describes the 14-year-old as an "outstanding, fine and promising pianist". If you win a Nobel prize and the world becomes your oyster, it seems that private British education is the pearl.

PHS

Nuclear bluff finally called

by Enoch Powell

We do not yet know if there will be a "double zero" agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. But what of that? The event that matters has already taken place: the announcement by the British and the other Western European governments that they wanted the agreement to be made. Admittedly they had little choice. The state of public opinion behind them would scarcely have permitted them to do otherwise. Chancellor Kohl tried to resist but the West Germans dragged him through the hedge backwards.

One could almost sympathize with them in their predicament. For all the political lives of most of them they have been reciting the credo of the nuclear deterrent, and purporting to base upon it their military — yes, and their budgetary — policies. Then suddenly they have to kiss the nuclear deterrent goodbye. The very weapons which they insisted must be based in their territories in order to maintain the nuclear deterrent intact are — so they must affect to hope — to be taken away with their enthusiastic approval. That old incredulity, for which the intermediate range missiles were supposed to be the antidote, the incredulity of the United States committing nuclear suicide on the least progress of a military incursion into Western Europe, now stares them in the face again. Their trousers have been removed.

One hope remains to them. Supposing nobody were to notice? To this end are bent all the bland efforts of those who have staked their reputations for so long upon the nuclear deterrent. The ef-

frontery of the attempt is breathtaking; but it is not quite hopeless. So many people, so many interests, have invested so much in the nuclear deterrent.

Two devices are brought into use. One is to pretend that only ground-to-ground missiles are at stake: sea-borne and airborne missiles will serve just as well the same purpose of preventing the US being "decoupled" from the defence of Western Europe. Lavish applications of credulity are necessary to commend this reassurance, coming as it does from those who until recently were defying public outcry and outflanking physical opposition precisely in order to install those ground-to-ground missiles which it is now claimed are superfluous.

The alternative device is to concentrate attention on short-range missiles, by inquiring innocently: "How short is short?" There are, it appears, or there are to be, nuclear weapons so minuscule that they can be retained and played with quite innocuously outside any "double-zero" agreement. We shall still have our nuclear peashooters, the apologists declare, so what is the trouble? The trouble is that the nuclear deterrent deters, if at all, because no belligerent or potential belligerent would face the prospect of weapons so devastating and so indiscriminate being used. Reduce those weapons to the dimension of super or not-so-super artillery, and the deterrent has gone.

The devices will not work. They will not hold at bay for long the general realization that the nuclear deterrent theory has disintegrated. They will not delay for long the consequences of that disintegration. From the point of view of a nuclear-free Europe, which the European governments and peoples have seen themselves obliged to acclaim, the rest of the world will look strangely different. The United States may continue to explore the technology of defence against inter-continental missile assault, but it will no longer be the self-evidently indispensable protector of the nations of Western and Southern Europe. American perceptions and policies will begin to lose their hold on other Nato members. Their place will be filled by a balance of power between groups of nations, diverse in their situations, interests and aspirations. The concept of the solidarity of something called "the West", which was necessary so long as it defined the conditions for being prepared to unleash unimaginable devastation on mankind, need no longer be sustained as the condition of enjoying the protection of that overhanging threat.

Disparity of armaments and forces, which was supposed to be unimportant in the presence of the nuclear deterrent, will go on being lived with after the deterrent has ceased to be credible. Ministers of defence and finance will find new and more rational grounds for declining to match gun with gun and division with division in parallel columns which make no allowance for the hazards and consequences of aggressive conventional war. Thoughts and questions that would have been wildly heretical and irresponsible before Europe went non-nuclear, or before the prospect of a non-nuclear Europe was welcomed, can be canvassed and debated with impunity. I would add to number among them the British commitment of 55,000 men to the European continent and, with this, the composition and balance of our armed forces as between air/sea effort and land effort.

A half-hearted attempt will perhaps be made to sustain an argument for the British and French nationally controlled nuclear weapons; but it will be a hopeless retrograde action, a desperate retrospective endeavour at self-justification on the part of those who have never been prepared to allow their theory to be tested in hypothetical scenarios. The perfectly sound objection that one should not guarantee to take specific military action in specific circumstances offers no excuse for inability or unwillingness to spell out the circumstances of the potential use of a weapon.

The whole business of the nuclear deterrent had been a gigantic bluff from the beginning. What a lark that it should be the Russians, with their cosmic sense of humour, who have called it. And the best of the lark is that the bluff will still have been called if no agreement happens.

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Dennis Kavanagh examines the cloak and dagger Conservative scheming over election advertising — and finds it has deep political roots

Remarketing Margaret

In the United States Theodore H. White blazed a trail with his prize-winning *The Making of the President 1960*. He was accepted as an insider by the Kennedys and, luckily for White, Kennedy won the election. White wrote up Kennedy as a hero and played no small part in fostering the Kennedy myth.

The last attempt to write a British version of White was *The Making of the Prime Minister 1970* by Andrew Alexander and Alan Watkins. It was a flop: it was written in haste, thin and, as the victorious Edward Heath mordantly observed, they got the winner wrong.

An instant history of the 1987 election. Campaign: *The Selling Of The Prime Minister* by the journalist Rod Tyler is of more interest, but not for the reasons probably intended by the author. It is written from within only a single part of the Thatcher camp. The other political parties and the rest of the Conservative Party hardly get a mention.

Since June 11, newspaper readers have been regaled with differing accounts of the part played by rival advertising agencies in the Conservative election victory. In particular, we have read in *The Times* of a secret campaign operation conducted by the advertising agency Young & Rubicam, which supplied Mrs Thatcher with survey information and strategic advice without the knowledge of the party's official advertising agency, Saatchi & Saatchi, or of Norman Tebbit, party chairman. Tyler's book provides details of another "secret" campaign, this time by Lord Young and Tim Bell. Bell had managed the Conservative account when he was managing director at Saatchi in 1979 and 1983, and established excellent relations with Mrs Thatcher. He left Saatchi, amid acrimony, in 1984. Tyler's book describes how Mrs Thatcher was in a state of panic on Thursday, June 4, at the prospect of losing the election, furious with Saatchi and Central Office; his case is that she was saved almost single-handedly by Bell.

In 1959 the Conservatives were the first party to use an advertising agency. Colman, Frennis and Varley, Labour attacked the party for selling politics like a detergent. By 1964, however, Labour had its own advertising men. Today all parties accept the important role of advertising, but some Tories still only acquiesce in it. In particular they have deplored the soap-opera way in which these



activities have been aired in the national press (*pas devant les domestiques*).

The true story (which Tyler only dimly perceives) fuses the ambitions of rival politicians, political ideologies and commercial calculations of advertising agencies. Rows about the advertising were a surrogate for more serious political battles in the party and for the succession to Mrs Thatcher.

To make sense of what became known as "nervous Thursday" or "wobbly Thursday" and the various claims and counter-claims one has to step back in time. In the 1983 election the Conservatives were united. Saatchi followed an agreed strategy, and Mrs Thatcher had a campaign team of Parkinson, Bell and Sir Gordon Reece, which she found personally reassuring. None of these conditions was repeated in 1987, and her three communicators were all, for various reasons, outside the official campaign.

Above all, however, it is the legacy of Westland which is crucial for understanding the personality dynamics and traumas of the Tory campaign. In early 1986, Mrs Thatcher's position was

weak. Two ministers had resigned, her leadership style was under criticism, she lost important battles in Cabinet, and many ministers openly talked of the need to replace her.

At this time she grew more convinced that Norman Tebbit was using Central Office to advance his own claims to the succession. Henceforth, she looked with a jaundiced eye at the activities of Tebbit, Central Office and Saatchi. It was an impossible situation. She neither backed Tebbit nor sacked him.

With the breakdown of the Thatcher-Tebbit axis, a rump of the old "wees" — Lord Whitelaw, John Wakeham and Douglas Hurd — became more important to her. Paradoxically, they were her protectors: one said: "If she goes, I go."

Through the good offices of Lord Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher was made aware of the work of Young & Rubicam. This was explained to her in a series of meetings by Geoffrey Tucker (a former publicity chief under Ted Heath, but a firm supporter of Mrs Thatcher). The Y & R research and advice, gave her reassurance that Westland was a passing problem for

voters and that defectors from the Tory party still believed in many Thatcherite values but wanted to see her exercising stronger leadership and doing something to meet their concerns over education and the health service.

The Y & R research was distributed to a select group of senior ministers, but not to Tebbit. Tyler, the "insider", hardly knows about this operation.

One secret campaign is remarkable, two is extraordinary. Mrs Thatcher had her own research and strategic input, quite independent of Central Office. In effect, there were three different advertising agencies tied to three groups of politicians each vying for the Prime Minister's attention. Tim Bell operated through Lord Young, Y & R through Whitelaw and Wakeham, and Saatchi through Tebbit. Tyler describes some of the elaborate precautions which her staff had to take to ensure that representatives of the different advertising agencies did not meet.

Among the rows that have since ensued is one over which agency created the final slogan, "Britain's A Success Again. Don't Let Labour Ruin It." All three agencies developed almost identical slogans. But it has to be remembered that the message strongly echoed Harold Macmillan's "Life's Better with the Conservatives. Don't Let Labour Ruin It." The person who created that slogan was Geoffrey Tucker (then with CPV) and now a consultant with Y & R. And in 1959 a young Tim Bell worked with the same group. Advertising is a small world.

Campaign is written by a self-admitted admirer of the Prime Minister. However, she emerges as pugnacious, panicky and deceitful. On the strength of a fumbling radio performance, a brave and skilful chief who is dismissed ("that man will never hold high office in my government again"). This is not the lady who saw off Heath. General Galtieri and Scargill. The only hero of the book is Tim Bell. Mrs Thatcher emerges as Archie Andrews to Bell's Peter Brough.

Tyler's book does, however, remind us that election campaigns matter a lot more to politicians and advertising men than to ordinary voters. Surveys have found that less than 2 per cent of all voters in 1987, claims to have been influenced by the press advertisements or posters, over which so much blood was spilt. The author is Professor of Politics at Nottingham University.

Ronald Butt

Abandoning the beaten track

How should our leading politicians spend the parliamentary recess apart from a period of recreation and keeping the red boxes moving? A similar question was asked by Walter Bagehot in an article in the *Economist* on November 12, 1864. He came up with a surprising answer: elevating oratory. He saw the recess as an opportunity for ministers to escape the "artificial state of mind" produced by the "combat and conflict" of parliamentary oratory. In the recess, he thought, they should be able to "elevate the public mind by the spectacle of great men speaking naturally as well as greatly upon great things."

That is not exactly what we would ask of them. But then the mid-Victorians did not live with saturation political coverage as we do; nor did their politicians (or their speech writers) produce a deluge of speeches week in and week out as ours do making party points and justifying policy, most of which are destined for waste-paper baskets. The conditions of our time require not more political oratory, however elevating, but that the politicians should take more time to think.

Victorian politicians could think all the year round if they chose, though even Bagehot elsewhere bemoaned the lack of thinking in government. They were not bombarded with advice from their civil servants and special advisers, but under daily pressure from the press and television, funnelled from place to place by their private offices, and always meeting, minuting and reading. Our politicians suffer all this and the recess offers them the chance to reclaim their minds for their own use. But against what criteria should they think?

Here Bagehot has something to say which is relevant to our time. His idea of an "elevating orator" was Mr Gladstone who commanded not only words but "ideas new enough to be instructive and familiar enough to be delightful." Gladstone, he wrote, "tells the multitude what they almost knew, and tells it wonderfully well." Responsible ministers seeking to keep the confidence of ordinary men could not be "exceedingly original" and must "shun the seeming eccentricity of novel truth." Their job was to popularize "all truth just accepted", and none did this better than Gladstone.

Successful government still usually expresses what people "almost knew", which explains Mrs Thatcher's three election victories. People in the street already virtually knew what had to be done from their own experience of a strike-torn and inflation-ridden society. Most of the answers were provided by the economists and others who questioned the formerly established views of post-war Britain which Labour and the Alliance (as it used to be called) have been losers in defending.

What the politicians have to do in this recess is to test themselves against what the public "almost knows" now. Labour's leaders have been making quite a good job of it. They show signs of understanding that they must come to-

terms with Thatcherism. The leftists will fight it tooth and claw and are more likely than not to use their power to frustrate reason. Yet when Michael Meacher concedes that the Conservatives won because most people are better off when Bryan Gould wants Labour to give people what they want, when the market-thinking of the new men of the soft left make the old egalitarian reflexes of Roy Hattersley look silly, it is a sign of listening and learning. How else can Labour avoid a fourth defeat and possible extinction?

The government, on the other hand, shows fewer signs of trying to understand and express the new factors in what the public now "almost knows". A little self-questioning is needed, starting with the poll tax. It was drawn freely and liberally with a broad brush before the election, leaving the details to be filled in afterwards, and is widely seen as intrinsically unfair and difficult to operate. Ministers are now therefore thinking about how to phase it in slowly, which simply prolongs the danger. They should rather think about some of the fundamentals and ask whether, for the sake of them, they want to risk alienating the public from generally good local government reforms and whether the tax will really achieve its aim of promoting local accountability.

As they prepare to privatize water and electricity they should also think hard about the manner in which the former state monopolies now privatized are working. They should ponder on the appalling consumer record of British Telecom, with its glossy advertising for custom it fails to satisfy. We all have our experiences, where I live it is almost always impossible for anyone to telephone to be met late at night from the underground station because the public telephones (including cardphones) do not work. Every evening this week I have wasted much time failing to telephone a series of numbers in the Home Counties and Midlands because the lines from London were engaged. If the shareholders are satisfied, the customers are not.

Ministers should reflect that most people are no more attached to privatization for dogma's sake than to nationalization. They are interested in results. When thinking about privatizing monopolistic utilities, they must not be hooked on their own dogma.

Bagehot, for all his wisdom, was not always right and he had something to say about Disraeli which might serve as a warning to us all. Disraeli, he thought, would always overplay his hand as to keep the Liberals in and the Conservatives out of power. "It would be an act of intelligent gratitude in the Whigs to present him with a testimonial, for he is the best friend they have found for many years." That, of course, is the sort of thing that we say, and with much better reason, of Mr. Kinnock's Labour Party. In 1868 Disraeli became prime minister in preparation for his great ministry of 1874. Yet he had had to restore a party that had been broken as Labour has not been.

however . . . Chaim Bermant

Still life with gun and mail

I recently had a chance to play the hero, and muffed it.

I have the good fortune to live in what is perhaps the quietest and most charming suburb in London. Apart from occasional burglaries there is little to disturb the even tenor of life — or at least the even tenor of my life. My busy day is usually Thursday, when I summon sufficient energy to go to the local post office to buy stamps and send parcels, and it was there, of all places, that my chance came.

I had just joined a lengthy queue when a young man in a grubby boiler-suit pulled out a gun. He motioned to a postman who had brought in some mailbags to go outside. He didn't push the man or raise his voice; but for the gun in his hand, he might have been asking him out for a drink.

I am not sure if anyone else realized what was happening, for if they did, they were phlegmatic about it. Counter staff continued to serve customers, people continued to buy stamps and post letters, while the queue edged steadily forward. But I, moved more by curiosity than anything else, went outside, and saw three men lined up against the side of a mail van with their hands in the air.

The gunman, with pistol still in hand, was threatening the driver. The man was lean, about 5ft 10in, youngish, with ginger hair and a ginger moustache. He had his back half turned to me — I was about five yards behind him.

As far as I could see, the gunman had no accomplice. I am large and rather heavy. It would not have been difficult for me to jump on him and — with the help of the postmen — disarm him.

Why didn't I? It is not always easy for a man to know his own motives, but one reason, certainly, was that I couldn't quite believe it was happening. From what I could see, neither could the postmen, for they stood there grinning sheepishly, like badly rehearsed extras in an Ealing comedy. In fact I looked around half-expecting to see a film crew, and if I did nothing it was at least partly because I was afraid of making a fool of myself.

Wasn't I afraid of the gun? I don't think I was. Fear and intransigence are contagious. I have only been under fire once in my life, and that in the company of hardened newsmen, and I wasn't nearly as nervous as I thought I would be.

To the postmen lined up against the van it was, apparently, all in a day's work, for although they did as they were told, there was nothing in their manner to suggest alarm or stress. Moreover, the gun was so small and toy-like that it did not seem lethal, and in so far as it was difficult to imagine that the young man would pull the trigger. He looked like a mechanic from the garage next door. Yet I stood there grinning silent, nevertheless, thinking that if there had been shouting, violence, bloodshed I might have been galvanized into action (or flight), but the episode seemed so devoid of menace or noise and was over so quickly that there was little scope either for heroics or cowardice. Both call for a sense of occasion, and there was none.

The whole incident could not have lasted more than two to three minutes. The gunman grabbed some metal cash boxes and fled, and it was only when the postmen ran after him that I emerged from my stupor and joined the chase. I don't know what I would have done if we had actually caught up with him, but he turned out to have an accomplice waiting in a car, and disappeared.

When I returned breathless to the post office two young constables were questioning bystanders. A little later a police van with dog handlers. Finally there arrived some plain-clothed men in plain-clothed cars, who questioned me at length, while people in the post office queue gave me dark looks, no doubt thinking that I was the culprit.

By the time I got home some helpful soul had already telephoned my wife to say I was having trouble with the police. It was all rather inglorious, but I dare say I should be able to dig out on it.

A suspect way to nail the drunks

Doctors are at least as worried as drivers by the High Court decision that blood alcohol level may be calculated well after an alleged motoring offence by assuming that alcohol has been eliminated from the body at a standard rate.

Judges may recognize the concept of an average drinker getting drunk, or sobering up, at an average rate, but a quick glance around any bar will show that people vary widely in their capacity to deal with alcohol. Further, the widest variations occur in those very people most likely to be on a drink-driving charge, the heavy drinkers.

It is a useful guide that a pub measure of whisky, a glass of wine or half a pint of beer will increase the blood alcohol level by 15mg/100ml in an average man, and by 20mg/100ml in women, who are smaller and have less body water. (The legal driving limit is 80mg/100ml.) In the male, alcohol is eliminated at the rate of 15mg/100ml, the equivalent of one drink an hour.

But the heavy drinker who has not developed severe disease

makes nonsense of these calculations. He metabolizes alcohol faster, so that blood alcohol levels climb less quickly, and after closing time drop faster. At this stage in his life he enjoys a reputation as a hard drinker who can hold his liquor.

Once liver damage becomes severe, however, this sort of drinker goes to the opposite extreme. A patient with any degree of cirrhosis claims quite honestly as he totters round the bar that he has only had two sherries; his liver now metabolizes alcohol so slowly that he becomes drunk very easily.

Liver disease would thus cause a mistakenly high reading in any back calculation of alcohol consumption. Moreover, liver disease, which is by no means always alcohol induced, is often silent in its onset. An accused driver might be unaware that he has liver trouble and fail to demand consideration for it when the police make their calculation.

There are other factors which make it difficult to be dogmatic about the rate in which alcohol is eliminated. It is a commonplace

observation that women get drunk more rapidly than men, but less frequently noticed that they also sober up more slowly. The alcohol elimination rate for the average woman may be only half that of men. Most of this difference can be accounted for by differences in body weight and structure, but there may also be hormonal factors, in which case the effect of different brands of the contraceptive pill could provide an endless source for courtroom discussion.

Other drugs increase the rate of alcohol elimination. Tagamet, widely prescribed for indigestion, increases the rate by 25 per cent; small doses of barbiturates, taken regularly, and some anti-epileptic drugs have similar effects. Any food containing fructose increases the rate of elimination.

The British Medical Association and the Police Surgeons Association have expressed concern over the decision to allow back calculations. However, although it seems to be the majority medical view that the variations in alcohol metabolism militate

against such calculations, some doctors disagree, including Dr T.J. Peters, physician and head of the division of cell biology at the Medical Research Council, who is the acknowledged expert on alcohol metabolism.

Peters feels that, provided the accused motorist is given the benefit of any doubt by always basing calculations on the slowest possible rate at which alcohol could be eliminated, back estimation is a fair procedure, the accuracy of which has been proved by many years of forensic medicine.

But if a patient of mine was convicted of drunken driving as a result of back calculation I would feel that, unless he had liver screening and unless the court had a close knowledge of his lifestyle, I could never be certain that the judgment was fair. Until there is more experience in back calculation for patients with reduced liver function, it seems unwise for the police to use such a method to obtain a conviction.

Dr Thomas Stuttford



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

HEATED QUESTION

When the UK economy is growing faster than any other major economy it is natural to ask whether it is not in danger of "overheating" — in other words whether there is a danger of high inflation coming back. At present it is just under four per cent — in the dark 1970s it reached around 30 per cent. The question would not be such an obvious one in Germany or Japan, or even in the US. Other countries have shown that a rapid rate of growth need not be inconsistent with keeping inflation under control. But with an economic record like Britain's over the past 25 years the question is bound to be posed.

Recent evidence is ambiguous. Last week the Government announced another month of very rapid growth in bank lending and a trade deficit in May which brought an abrupt end to a run of monthly surpluses. The financial markets drew the obvious conclusion from these two classic harbingers of an economy beginning to run into trouble. They fell sharply. But this week the Confederation of British Industry has confidently declared on the basis of its latest quarterly trends survey that there is no evidence of any overheating and that strong competition is continuing to limit price increases.

An acceleration in prices may come about in a number of ways, but typically in the 1960s and 1970s it showed itself in production lines which could not produce any faster — leading to companies putting up their prices to maximize profits and choke off demand. Competition for scarce resources of skilled labour tended to raise pay levels. When governments accommodated the financial effects of this — as for electoral reasons they normally did — it was inflationary in the short term. In the long term, it was one of the great causes of unemployment. And meanwhile demand which domestic producers could not satisfy was supplied by a rising level of imports.

The CBI survey did indeed show an increase in the number of firms working at "capacity". But the proportion has not changed very much

since 1984 in a period when output has increased substantially, so increased investment and rising productivity have apparently raised capacity considerably during that period and will probably continue to do so.

Skilled labour shortages were cited by half as many firms again as likely to limit output as in the previous survey. But at 18 per cent the figure is still well below the 50-60 per cent level reached in the inflationary boom of 1973. Pay levels are rising rapidly, but for the moment manufacturing productivity is rising almost as fast — keeping costs subdued while companies do not report large price increases pending.

Some deterioration in the current account of the balance of payments is likely during the remainder of the year even if the May figures prove to exaggerate the move into deficit. To the extent that this reflects rising purchase of West German cars and Japanese videos then the signs that we are on the familiar primrose path to perdition will be urgent.

Much of the rise in imports, however, may reflect an impending surge in investment by industry. Although the imports which industry's capital spending may generate are likely to put pressure on the trade balance in the short term, in the longer term a higher rate of investment in Britain is much to be welcomed.

Demand in the economy at present is clearly buoyant. Credit and money are growing rapidly — although the fastest growing measures of the money supply owe more to changes in the operations of financial institutions. Consumer spending is at a high level. Prices for some assets such as houses are rising rapidly. In these circumstances it behoves the Government to be cautious.

There are, however, encouraging signs that supply in the economy is also increasing satisfactorily. The workforce is more productive and there is some evidence of quality improvements. An economy only begins to overheat if it cannot supply the demands which are made upon it. So far worries about overheating remain unproven.

TESTING CONFIDENCE

The law's uncertainty on how to deal fairly with the intractable problem of drink driving was clearly illustrated in this week's High Court decisions by the two judges who heard appeals against convictions handed down by magistrates. The convictions were secured by a breathalyzer apparatus which estimated how much alcohol had been consumed by the defendants about four hours before the accidents. Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann were hearing two test cases on the admissibility of evidence based on such back-calculation of blood-alcohol levels.

Both judges upheld the principle of back-calculation. But Lord Justice Watkins described this right to backtrack as mischievous. Mr Justice Mann said that those who drove while over the prescribed limit could not necessarily escape punishment because of the lapse of time. Justice is to be found somewhere between the two.

Doubt about the decision is increased by the many reservations which the court itself had about the new test. Magistrates would find themselves confronted with evidence of a complicated and scientific nature. They would have to be very careful and sure of the scientific evidence. The prosecution should not rely on evidence of backtracking except where it was easily understood and clearly persuasive of excess alcohol at the time of driving. It would be difficult to imagine how a court could better raise doubts about its own decision.

Nor is the medical evidence satisfactory. The rate at which alcohol is burned up in the body system apparently varies from one person to another and can differ even within the same individual at different times. In

attacking the judgment the British Medical Association said that the public must have confidence in the integrity of scientific tests otherwise they will be devalued. It is difficult if not impossible to see how that confidence can be maintained by the present decision, particularly in the wake of the lukewarm reception by the Magistrates' Association and the Association of Police Surgeons.

The obvious unhappiness of the Divisional Court in reaching their decision was underlined by Mr Gould's case. He had originally been convicted on a back calculation showing that it was "likely" that he had been over the prescribed limit. This initial failure even to apply the correct criminal standard of proof is deeply worrying. Moreover public confidence in the magistracy is now all the more vital when, if the law stands as it does now, there will almost certainly be increased allegations of official police officers bullying hapless drivers.

This was a problem touched on by Lord Justice Watkins. In such a sensitive and difficult area of the law it is both unwise and unfair to allow mud to be slung without also providing some kind of shield for those on the receiving end.

Drink driving is so serious a social menace that it must be dealt with harshly. It is therefore tempting to applaud any decision which makes it harder for the motorist who drinks. But a rule which is as demonstrably weak as this one only serves to bring the law into disrepute and ultimately helps no one, least of all the police who through the Association of Chief Police Officers appear to be the one agency which welcomes the decision.

THE MASTER'S TABLE

They used to say that you could tell a Balliol man anywhere, but you could not tell him much. The college was widely regarded, even outside Balliol, as the intellectual elite of Oxford University. It was secure in its effortless superiority. What a Balliol man didn't know wasn't knowledge.

This year's Norrington Table, which grades Oxford colleges academically by their performance in Finals, has changed all that. Balliol has sunk from ninth to seventeenth out of 28 and is in the bottom half of the table for the first time. The world, or at any rate Oxford University, is turned upside down. The Isis and Cherwell flow backwards uphill.

Of course, such league tables are crude measurements. How can you sensibly grade a congratulatory First in numerical analysis and computer science against a dogged, commiseratory Third in *Literae Humaniores*; or vice versa? There is more to a university education, it will be said, than the rough-and-ready calibration of the classes obtained in its degrees.

There can be aberrant examiners too and sudden vintage years of undergraduates, these may be just as important factors as the brilliant dons and long traditions of good teaching in particular subjects. Some might even claim that league tables are inherently vulgar and materialistic; but that would not be a good argument for a college like Balliol with its tradition for radicalism and questioning as well as intellectual excellence.

The Norrington Table may be rough, but it is the best measurement of the individual colleges that we have. Over the years, for example, it has confirmed the fears of Somerville and the former women's colleges that they would suffer when almost all the colleges started admitting undergraduates of both sexes. The Oxford women's colleges have a proud, pioneering tradition; but inevitably they cannot compete with the far older men's foundations for glamour, architecture, comfort, history, wealth, and the scholarship and

teaching that ancient wealth can buy, at least in part. It is not surprising and no shame that the newer women's foundations are grouped in a bunch near the foot of the table.

It is of great consolation that even the colleges at the bottom of the table are achieving better results than the leaders thirty years ago, when Balliol was head of the examinations river. The fuller admission of women, the opening of the gates to undergraduates from the state system, the death of the old school tie with the disappearance of sporting or gentlemen's Thirds, and the intense competition for a place at Oxford have produced an improvement in examination results all round.

A generation ago one undergraduate in three got a Third or a Fourth. Today more than two-thirds of undergraduates get a First or an Upper Second. The examination system is designed and monitored to ensure that there is continuity and no decline in standards for the different classes over the years. Perhaps the whole university has become the intellectual *crème de la crème* that Balliol used to be.

Another long-term trend is the split between the rankings of different colleges in Oxford's traditional arts degrees and in the newer sciences and technologies that it used, in the insufferable Oxford manner, to leave to Cambridge and other lesser universities. University and St John's have generally alternated in the lead at the top of the table for the past 10 years, and have replaced Balliol at least temporarily as the colleges with the best overall results in Finals. But if you break down the results, Keble comes top this year for sciences, and Magdalen for arts and the social sciences.

It may be a sign of uncharacteristic Balliol conservatism that it comes twenty-sixth in the league in science results this year. Can it be that the nursery of so many intellectuals and statesmen and eminent thinkers and doers is living on past glories, and for once is not facing the future and making it work? Well rowed Keble. Come on, Balliol. We need you.

Next steps on public-house bombs

From the Secretary of State for the Home Department
Sir, Your leading article of July 28 rightly stressed the importance of the power which I have under section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 to refer cases to the Court of Appeal. But it does not give your readers a clear account of the way in which that power is exercised.

My predecessors were right in exercising this power of reference only when there was new and substantial matter which was not before the court and which might have affected the original verdict. That is to say, they decided that it should not be right to refer a case simply because there was a substantial body of opinion which believed, without any new matter before it, that the original judge or jury had made a mistake.

I agree, for to act on that basis would indeed be to risk turning the use of the power into a lottery. But where there is new and substantial matter the Court of Appeal should have a chance to consider it.

At the beginning of the year I looked at all the cases which you mention with this principle in mind. In the Birmingham case there was a new possible witness, Mr. Clarke, and a development which affected the forensic evidence at the trial. On these grounds I referred the case, and the Court of Appeal will hear it in November.

Although many distinguished people argued at that time that the verdicts in the Guildford and Maguire cases were wrong, there was in my judgment no new and substantial matter which the Court of Appeal had not had before it. In particular the confessions of the so-called Balcombe Street gang in respect of the Guildford case which you cite were certainly not new; they had been considered and rejected by the Court of Appeal.

Of course it is always possible to look again at cases if new material should emerge and, since my decision earlier this year, it has been argued that there is new and substantial matter in respect of the Guildford and Woolwich (but not the Maguire) case. In particular a statement by Mrs. Fox purporting to provide an alibi for Paul Hill on the night of the Woolwich bombing was carried on the First Tuesday programme of March 3.

On July 23 I received a deputation led by Cardinal Hume, who had previously sent me a compendium of legal and factual material which, they argued, was new and substantial. I am now examining that and other relevant material to see if a reference to the Court of Appeal in the Guildford and Woolwich case would be justified.

These are matters which my advisers and I consider with painstaking care, recognising that they go to the heart of confidence in British justice. They certainly cannot be dealt with except on the basis of settled principle, and I believe that the principle briefly summarised above, and set out by me in the House of Commons at greater length on January 20, is the right one.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS HURD,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,
July 29.

From Mr Chris Mullin, MP for Sunderland South (Labour) and Sir John Farr, MP for Harborough (Conservative)

Sir, We are members of Parliament concerned with the case of Birmingham pub bombings for which we believe six innocent men have been convicted. We write to express our concern at the unsupervised police inquiry which has, for the last five months, been taking place into evidence which will shortly be placed before the Court of Appeal.

On January 20 the Home Secretary announced that he was

MPs' pay rise

From Mr Robin Jenks
Sir, Your list (July 23) showing MPs' standing in the pay league needs a little amplification. The High Court judge at the top of the list receives no tax-free perquisites at all. I know one who writes all his judgements in long-hand. Yet the tax free element in the MP's package of remuneration is to be £38,495 a year.

If this was grossed up to give the MP the same net income his gross income would need to be £75,834. And that is what he should declare that he has to the public. And it would put him at the top of your league.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN JENKS,
26 Alderbrook Road, SW12.

Sources of income

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford
Sir, In your report of the Adam Smith Institute's paper, *A degree of privacy* (July 27), you quote this university as obtaining 43 per cent of its income from industrial sources. This is not correct. We currently obtain that fraction of our income from sources other than Government grants-in-aid (via the University Grants Committee) and the fees paid by our British students.

There are a number of such sources: fees from adult and foreign students; contract research and development done for industrial (and other) clients; consultancy fees of a variety of kinds etc. In fact, from almost anywhere except the provision of degree-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

taking the unusual step of referring the case back to the Court of Appeal following the discovery of new evidence. He also announced that he was asking the Devon and Cornwall Police to undertake an inquiry into statements by a former West Midlands policeman, Tom Clarke, that he had seen the men being mistreated in police custody.

This inquiry has now been proceeding for five months. It involves about 30 policemen who have, between them, taken more than 700 statements from every conceivable witness. One of us, Chris Mullin, has twice been interviewed by senior police officers and has formed the view that, as is common with inquiries of this sort, they are displaying an unhealthy preoccupation with discrediting Mr Clarke rather than establishing how the convicted men came by the injuries which no one disputes they received during their first three days in custody.

Attempts to have this inquiry placed under impartial supervision have so far failed and we understand that its report will not be published.

This is the second time the Home Office has asked senior police officers from another force to investigate claims that the confessions, which formed a major part of the prosecution case, were beaten out of the convicted men.

The first inquiry was conducted 10 years ago by Mr David Owen, the present Chief Constable of North Wales. His report was never published, but he was reported to have found the West Midlands Police entirely blameless. Although we do not wish to prejudice the outcome of the present inquiry nor impugn the integrity of the officers involved, we would be surprised if they came to any different conclusion.

The case of the Birmingham pub bombings has aroused unprecedented public interest. If ever there was a case where justice needs to be seen to be done, this is it. In the circumstances no one at the Home Office is entitled to be surprised if the conduct of this latest investigation leads to renewed cries of "Foul play!" The solution, surely, would have been to place the inquiry under the supervision of the Police Complaints Authority.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS MULLIN,
JOHN FARR,
House of Commons.

Archer libel case

From Lord Shawcross, QC
Sir, It was understandable that Mr Ludovic Kennedy, as a leader of so-called "investigative" journalism, should seek (July 28) to suppress his colleagues in that trade by attacking the judge before whom the Archer case was tried, rather than attempting to justify the indefensible conduct of his fellow tradesmen. But many of us will have found it refreshing to read the robust summing-up in which the learned (and very experienced) judge, whilst emphasizing to the jury that the verdict was entirely for them, unfettered by any view he might express unless they agreed with it, exercised the right of all judges to indicate his own personal opinion on some of the factors in the case.

One such factor is that the spouses in very happy marriages rarely resort to prostitutes. Mr Kennedy's suggestion (based on entirely different cases) that sometimes they do, seems characteristically irrelevant.

For the rest, most thoughtful people will agree with the views expressed by Miss Frances Pilkington in the letter you publish from her today.

Yours faithfully,
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,
House of Lords,
July 29.

Couriers at No 10

From Mr Joe Haines
Sir, Five letters (so far) in *The Times* are more than warranted by David Lipsey's life's work, but now that he admits (July 28) that he and the Civil Servants at the Department of Environment resisted the sale of council houses and...

1. That he and the Civil Servants at the Department of Environment resisted the sale of council houses and...

2. That this was done because Mr Lipsey's minister, Tony Crosland, thought the party (i.e., local Labour councils) wouldn't stand for it.

It would be now complete a trilogy of confession and agree that the Crosland/Lipsey/Civil Service opposition was an electoral disaster for the Labour Party?

And while he is about it, would he explain why, if he held Bernard Donoghue's (July 18) in such contempt, he was so keen to join Donoghue's No 10 Policy Unit when his mentor died?

Yours sincerely,
JOE HAINES,
1 South Friar, London Road,
Southborough,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Time for a new 'Beeching' cut?

From Councillor I. D. Counts
Sir, Your recent report (July 16) on British Rail's annual report rightly mentioned the increased subsidy to undertake an inquiry into statements by a former West Midlands policeman, Tom Clarke, that he had seen the men being mistreated in police custody.

It should be noted, however, that British Rail's activities fall under four separate headings — freight, Inter-City routes, London and the South-east, and provincial routes. The last is a euphemism for minor branch lines.

British Rail very properly breaks its financial results down over these four headings and so we can see that the branch lines are costing the taxpayer half a billion pounds a year and are likely to go on doing so into the indefinite future.

Somewhere in Whitehall a decision appears to have been made to preserve the whole network and concentrate on improving efficiency. Whilst this is good sense so far as the Inter-City network is concerned it is the negation of value for money on the branch lines. The latter serve few passengers and the subsidy per passenger is running at ridiculous proportions. There is the further fact that many of these lines require considerable sums spent on them in the near future. The argument that these branch lines feed the Inter-City routes is a very thin one. Most people travel by road to their nearest Inter-City station.

In my own county of Norfolk

Community charge

From Mr C. Raeburn
Sir, One of the Government's arguments for the "poll tax" appears to be that by making more people pay directly towards local government expenditure there will be more pressure on local politicians for economy and efficiency. But their proposal for a flat rate for businesses, doubled centrally, will have the effect of making businesses even more uninterested in local politics than they have been.

This is a pity because local politics need more rather than less involvement of business and business-trained people and they should have a major incentive to take part.

Yours sincerely,
C. RAEBURN,
Lower House Farm,
Norton Linsay, Warwickshire,
July 24.

School meetings

From Mrs Susan F. Vincent
Sir, One provision of the 1986 Education Act requires boards of governors of State schools to convene annual meetings with parents. These meetings have been happening recently.

The Act defines their purpose, which is to discuss the governors' report and the function of the various bodies involved in the education of our children. Boards of governors are also to receive any resolutions passed by parents.

Having talked with parents in three counties it seems to me that they have not been made fully aware of the purpose of the meetings, their ability to pass resolutions and the need for a quorum in order to do this.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN F. VINCENT,
Greenways, Park Drive,
Chilmark, Wiltshire.

Rising to the top

From Commander R. C. Whitehead, RN
Sir, The two submariners who made the record-breaking ascent from HMS Otus (reports, July 22 and 23), Warrant Officer Norman Cooke and Petty Officer Hamish Jones, both carried special depth/time recorders. The data from these have now been analysed and correlated with readings from the submarine to show that, to the nearest foot, the record set was 601 feet (183 metres).

I must point out that this was not in fact a "bid to beat the submarine escape record", but an exercise to prove the escape system from its maximum designed depth, during which the record happened to get beaten.

Altogether 116 escapes were made, all of them successful and 20 of them from 500 feet.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. WHITESIDE,
Submarine Escape Training Tank, HMS Dolphin,
Gosport, Hampshire.

Shepherd's dilemma

From Commander C. M. Jenner, RN (ret)

Sir, Further to Peter Tatton-Brown's letter (July 25), the instructions on the sheep-dip concentrate container include fairly precise directions concerning the weather. The shepherd is enjoined to avoid carrying out the operation during extremes of heat and cold, or when wet weather conditions exist or threaten before, during, or after immersion.

Now, notice of the intention to dip has to be given to the trading standards department at least five days beforehand. It would defy the undoubted prognosticatory skills of Bill Giles and Ian McCaskill to guarantee a cloudy, rainless, temperate day in one's precise locality so long before the event.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER JENNER,
Webbington Meadows,
Dunchideock,
Nr Exeter, Devon

we have a branch line running 30 miles from Sheringham to Norwich with a small but ardent clientele. On the average subsidy of £1 per passenger mile a commuter on that line is receiving a subsidy of £60 per day or £360 per week or £15,000 per year. That is probably more than his gross earnings!

A better public transport service could be obtained by closing such lines and allowing the local authorities a little of the money saved to provide a better bus service. Unfortunately the local authorities in the rural areas are all passionately opposed to branch-line closures — an unthinking resistance to change of which the Bourbons would have been proud.

Perhaps the new Secretary of State for Transport (prompted by the new Chief Secretary to the Treasury) will be able to point out a more rational way forward.

Yours faithfully,
IAN COULTS (Chairman,
Planning and Transport Committee,
Norfolk County Council),
2 The Close,
Norwich, Norfolk,
July 27.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 30 1830
Charles X (1757-1836) succeeded to the throne of France in 1824. His early popularity was lost when he began to show signs of restoring the absolutism of the old French monarchy. In 1830 he abolished the freedom of the press and dissolved the Chamber, actions which forced his abdication on August 2, 1830.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

PARIS, July 27

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER)

Great uneasiness prevails throughout Paris. Last night a riot took place in the Rue de Rivoli: the people broke the windows of the Minister of Finance. This morning all the Constitutional papers were distributed to the public at the doors of the offices. The Commissioners of Police went round to all the cafés and reading-rooms to prevent the liberal papers from being given out to read. It is 11 o'clock (before noon), and I have just been to the Palais Royal — it is crowded with people — some standing on chairs and reading aloud the various Constitutional papers — all the shops in the Palais are shut. I saw a piece of paper on the ground, round which a number of people were assembled: it had these words written on it — *Vive la République! Vive Napoléon II!* These things are evidently done by the police agents...

I am going out, and if I can pick up other news, I shall write to you.

Two o'clock — I have collected several versions relative to the meeting of the Deputies — first, I heard that a number of them had spontaneously met at M. Dupin's, and questioned each other what was to be done? "Oppose force to force," was the answer.

Others say that M. Dupin had declared that in consequence of the ordinances of the 25th, he was no longer a deputy, and could not allow his house to serve as a club-room.

I have just been to the Rue Richelieu: about 12 or 15 *gens d'armes à pied* are standing before the door of the *Temps*; the Commissioners of Police are seizing the paper and type. A considerable crowd are standing in the yard, and seem to be discussing about the seizure of the type. Now and then they utter loud cries. All the shops about that quarter are shut. Five gendarmes on horseback stop the entrance of the Rue St. Marc, where the office of the *National* is...

Three o'clock — I open my letter to state that the Deputies are assembled, and are deliberating on the subject of the state of affairs, and on the measures to be taken.

(From Another Correspondent.)
The precautions taken to ensure secrecy were carried so far, that some of the Deputies recently elected received their letter of convocation to the Chambers on Monday morning with the very *Moniteur* which announced the dissolution of the Chambers. Paris was a good deal excited yesterday; but the agitation has materially increased to-day. At day-break the inhabitants of the good city of Paris were reminded, by the thunder of the artillery exercising at Vincennes, that some hundred pieces of cannon were ready to pour into Paris and sweep the streets. At five in the morning several battalions of the Guards were under arms in the Champs Elysées; as early as seven, groups began to form in the Palais Royal. *The National*, the *Temps*, the *Journal du Commerce*, which had appeared without the authorization required by the ordinances, were distributed gratis, and read with avidity by the multitudes assembled... *The Constitutionnel* was printed, but not published; a sentry was placed at the door to prevent the publication.

(From Another Correspondent.)
On Tuesday a gendarme, having interfered with some workmen, who did not obey his orders (to disperse), he gave one of them a blow on the back with the flat part of his sword, when they immediately fell on him and killed him...

THE FALKLANDS

FOCUS

A richer life from the sea

Andrew McEwen

The islands have become a place of new wealth and opportunity, triggered by the boom in fishing

After 154 years in the economic doldrums, the Falkland Islands are experiencing a remarkable change in their prospects, buoyed by a tide of new wealth from the fishing industry.

Even a year ago it would have seemed absurd to paint the Falklands as a land of opportunity. No one was prepared for the boom triggered by Britain's decision last October to declare a 150-mile fishing limit around the islands.

Confidence has been further boosted by Mrs Thatcher's election victory and the Government's renewed pledge not to negotiate the islands' sovereignty. For the first time in half a century the population is rising.

Now the military aircraft arriving at Mount Pleasant airport carry business executives, surveyors and accountants eager to participate in the new opportunities.

With money pouring in from fishing licences and from joint-venture participation fees, resources have become available for a host of projects.

Plans are afoot to persuade the fishing fleets, coming from nine nations, to operate from Stanley, to dredge its harbour for their deep-draught vessels, to provide the facilities of a

modern port, and to create a home fishing industry to compete with them.

A senior official has been shopping recently for seven lighthouses, an aircraft hangar and a small fleet of trawlers.

That is only the half of it. At the same time — and with great urgency — the main hotel is to be modernized, house-building is to be accelerated, a new school constructed, the education system reviewed and the tax structure changed to cater for a far more prosperous economy.

Extensive preparations made last year to revamp the war-damaged tourist industry should at least double the number of visitors in 1987.

There is a new sense of dynamism on the land due to a programme, run by the government and the Falkland Islands Development Corporation, of buying out absent landlords and dividing the farms into smaller units. Efforts to link far-flung communities by building all-weather tracks are under way.

By October locally produced vegetables, hitherto to be had only from back-garden port-timers, will be on sale in Stanley, due to a hydroponics farm which is about to put its first products on the market. It

will be the first of a series of projects.

● **FALKLAND FILE**

● Governor: Gordon Jewkes

● Land area: 4,700 square miles

● Population (November 1986): 1,919, of which 1,239 live in Stanley.

● Government revenue: 1985/86: £6.003 million, 1986/7 (est): £21.142 million (year runs July to June).

should transform the mutton-dominated diet.

Stanley's first up-market restaurant, Monty's, has achieved a turnover 40 per cent higher than predicted only three months after it opened.

The first boutique, opened in February, has £20,000 worth of clothes in transit from Britain at any one time. There are probably more videos in relation to population than in Britain, and almost certainly more Land Rovers a head than anywhere in the world.

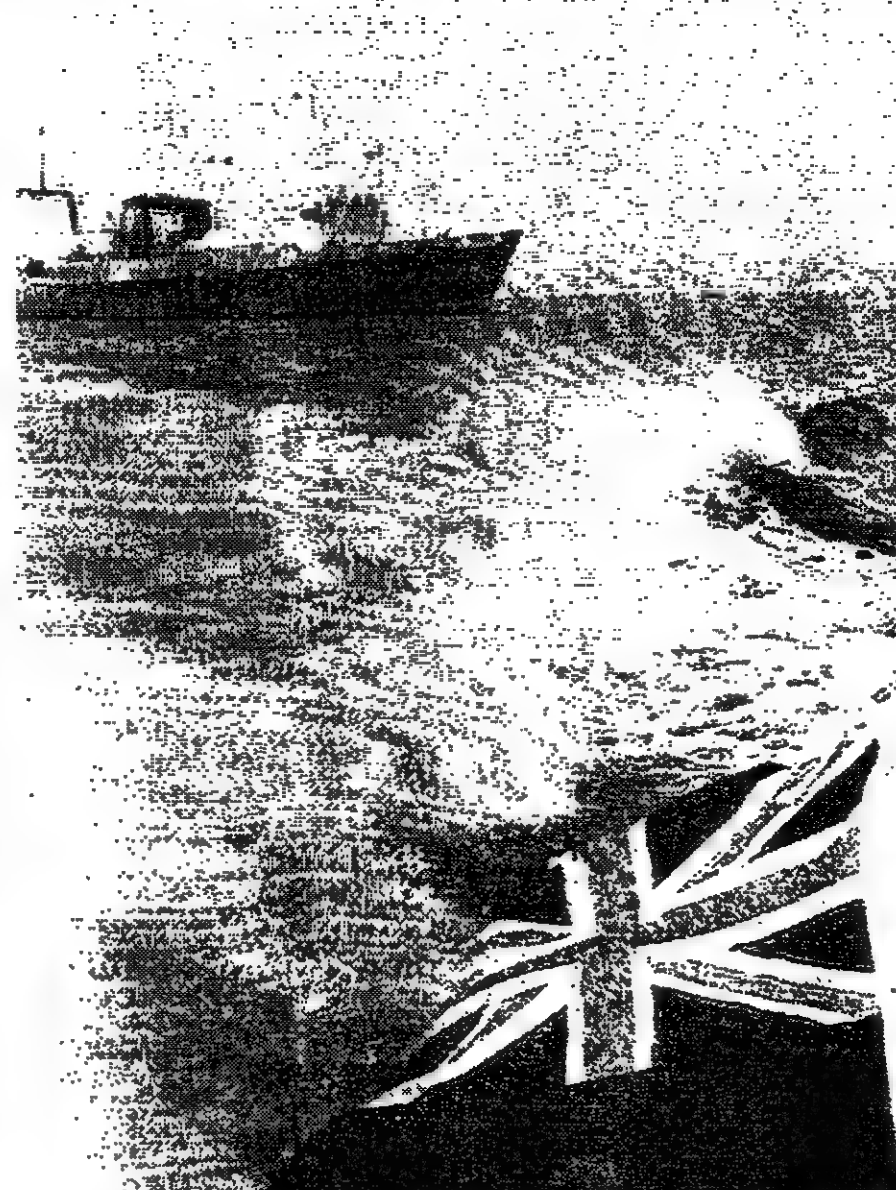
The sense of renewal and rapid development startles the newcomer, conditioned by every writer since Dr Johnson, who called the islands "the undiluted lords of tempest-beaten barrenness".

The fact that the 1982 war was fought during the southern winter reinforced an only half-deserved image of bleak isolation. The Falklands is no further south than London is north, and its winter is no colder. But even now a winter visitor could be tempted to view the place as an encrustation of humanity clinging to a vastness of nature.

A land the size of Northern Ireland remains largely the preserve of sheep and wild geese, with wonderfully expressive rock-hopper penguins and elephant seals on its shores. Communities of half a dozen wooden houses with tin roofs cluster on the edge of farms of 10,000 to 200,000 acres, separated by miles of brown grass and snow-capped hills.

Stanley, described by farmers as "the city", resembles a Cornish fishing village with a population of about 1,300. Even now it lacks a dry-cleaner, greengrocer, fishmonger, butcher and solicitor who can do private work full-time.

There is a desperate shortage of accommodation: many officials work from clusters of portable builders' cabins. The labour shortage here is even worse. Nearly a third of government jobs are vacant, local officials speak of "chronic over-employment", and anyone willing to work can take on not one, but several jobs.



Fish guard: the Red Ensign flies from a fisheries protection vessel checking a Polish trawler

But though the development of the Falklands is starting from a very low base, there is no doubt that a historic corner has been turned within the last six months.

Until now the Falklands tended to be seen as a costly possession of questionable value. When Britain threatened to send a large naval task force in the 1770s after being dispossessed by Spain, there were those who argued that it was not worth the effort.

When it actually did so two centuries later, in response to

More houses, a new school, and more jobs than people to fill them

a reputation of history by Argentina, the doubters were still more vociferous.

Even Lord Shackleton's report and subsequent development efforts seemed to have limited impact — until the

fishing money started to flow. Now, by contrast, businessmen are saying that if Britain was willing to fight when there seemed to be nothing worth having, there is not much risk of its giving up what looks increasingly like an asset.

International opinion may take a long time to catch up, and Argentina is never likely to accept the principle of self-determination for the islands. But no one doubts that the despair and decline which characterized the 1970s have given way to a new mood of self-confidence.

Growth rate could soar

The development policy of the Falklands is being hammered together in a ramshackle cluster of make-do offices surrounded by the masts of a disused wireless station.

There is a whiff of frontier spirit as the Falkland Islands Development Corporation works to diversify the sheep-based economy into fisheries, industry and tourism.

The excitement preps through its annual report, to be published today. The chairman, Gordon Jewkes, who is also the governor of the islands, points out that the new 150-mile fishing limit has "changed the whole economic outlook".

He adds: "Probably for the first time in its history (the Falklands) has a source of income which should provide a sizeable surplus."

The corporation's prospects have been transformed by the injection of more than £7 million in recent months, raised by persuading fishing companies to invest in 13 joint-venture schemes it runs.

The bait — some would call it arm-twisting — was that the government would give preference for fishing licences to companies willing to invest.

Priority is now being given to establishing a Falklands-based fishing industry. A joint venture called SWB Fisheries, 51 per cent owned by the corporation, received a £1.4 million contract to buy and refurbish a trawler.

When the ship, the Arctic Freebooter, renamed the Lord Shackleton, arrives in October, it will be the first Falklands-registered trawler, and will compete with Spanish vessels for haddock.

A further deep-sea trawler is due to arrive from the Faroes in November, chartered to test the potential for shrimp and scallops. And research has established that crab fishing should be viable, too. So two purpose-built British vessels are being imported to exploit that.

The most valuable catch in the Falklands fishery is the haddock, which also presents the biggest problems, because of the need for

specialized techniques of "jigging" for the squid.

So some of the joint ventures involve British companies chartering vessels and crews from Japan, Korea and Taiwan. British fishermen will be trained on board, and may one day become captains of Falklands-based jiggers.

Projects still on the drawing board include setting up port and bunkering facilities; a cold store and fish-processing facilities. Plans are being discussed to buy a huge floating dock that was built by the Ministry of Defence in Stanley harbour.

One joint venture that is sure to be a big earner will provide fuel and water for the fishing fleets, which at present bring their own tankers.

Two civil servants, Simon Armstrong, general manager of the corporation, and Brian Cummings, newly appointed chief executive of the government, have given the lead in planning.

But both men emphasize that though they may identify the options, the choice lies with the islanders themselves.

They fixed the opening shot this month by holding a weekend seminar at which they presented a group of leading local people with three different grand designs.

The most cautious option was to use the new wealth to increase living standards, while keeping the fishermen at arm's length and resisting big changes. The most ambitious was to go for flat-out development, accepting that it will mean a large population increase and will bring problems as well as benefits.

Mr Armstrong believes there was general agreement to go for full development. But the seminar was only the start of the democratic process.

He said: "We may have to consider whether in five years time Korean should be in the curriculum of the secondary school. The islanders may find themselves outvoted by newcomers in the future."

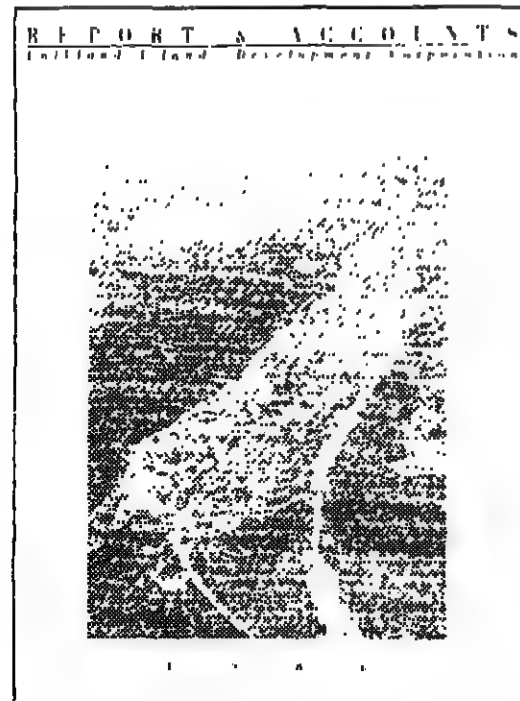
One option would be to restrict immigration to Britons and to require a long period of residence before granting voting rights.

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NOWADAYS, THIS
SQUADRON LEADER
CRIES

Squadron Leader R. G. n. DSO, DFC, was one of the first of the 'Jaw' Without him and his Spitfire the fire of London would have been much worse.

After the Battle of Britain, G. n. fought with Monty up through the Western Desert into Italy. Here his plane was hit by a German '88' shell. He spent the rest of the war in a prisoner-of-war hospital.

A brave man, a very brave man. Not the sort to burst into tears, but yet he does so, covering into a corner at any unexpected noise. For G. n. the war is not and never will be over.

The Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society exists to look after and to help people like R. G. n. Men with minds damaged in the service of their Country. Men who need our help with day-to-day living. Men who need a sheltered place in which to live. Men who, at the very least, need our help in getting their correct entitlement to pension.

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☐ Please send me further details about the Ex-Services Mental Welfare Society

NAME (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

ADDRESS _____

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FOCUS

THE FALKLANDS/2

Squid by the ton goes into the trawlers' nets

The Falklands are fast becoming the Klondyke of the southern seas for the world's fishing fleets

In the captain's cabin aboard a rusty, 20-year-old Polish trawler, three British fisheries officers clinked vodka-filled glasses with the Scotch-drinking skipper.

An understanding that East and West can do mutually profitable business was about to be cemented with the hospitality of the high seas.

Whatever their diplomats may say at the United Nations about Argentina's claim to sovereignty, few major fishing nations can afford to stay out of the Falklands waters.

The scene has been repeated time after time since July 12, when the first vessels of the new season arrived. Thirty Polish trawlers have received licences to catch blue whiting during the second fishing season since Britain declared a 150-mile limit.

Next week it will be the turn of up to 19 Spanish trawlers, arriving to catch the immensely valuable loligo squid. They will pay up to £9,722 a month each for the right, but should earn 20 times as much.

Altogether, 90 trawlers from nine nations have been offered licences for the second half, which was always expected to be quieter than the first. Then, the pursuit was for ill squid, highly prized in Asia.

Lured by prices of up to \$2,500 a tonne, strange-looking

Japanese and South Korean vessels known as "jiggy" caught up to 100 tonnes of squid a day each, using powerful lights and computer-controlled lines.

John Pollard, administrator of Stanley Fisheries, a subsidiary of the Falkland Islands Development Corporation, estimated that at least £500 million worth of ill squid and fin fish was caught between February and June. At one point there were 4,000 fishermen at work — twice the population of the islands.

The trawlers come in to Berkeley Sound, an almost deserted Falklands bay, to unload their catches into specialized vessels known as reefers, to refuel from tankers, and to take on food and water from large mother ships.

Fees are expected to top £14 million — double the entire Falklands budget

In May and June they made it the busiest harbour in the southern hemisphere, exceeding Simonstown, Melbourne and Sydney in terms of ship movements, according to Falklands officials. Yet the only spectators were the inhabitants of two tiny farm settlements and rows of penguins standing like sentries on the headlands.

All this could soon change. A survey of Port Stanley's harbour completed this month showed that it would be feasible to dredge it to the eight-metre depth needed by the larger vessels.

If the local council approves development plans, the fleets will use Stanley in future, spawning a huge expansion of port facilities and related services.

Extra workers needed to man bunkering, ship-repair and chandlery services, as well as the additional hotels, restaurants and shops, could cause a further big population increase.

Licence fees, harbour dues and transshipping licences are expected to bring in £14 million this year — equivalent to double the entire Falkland Islands government budget for the previous year. But even that could seem small beer when the development plans reach fruition.

The huge economic prospects have overshadowed the

second was a decision by Argentina to license Soviet and Bulgarian trawlers to fish in waters overlapping those claimed by Britain.

Peter Derham, director of fisheries, who was formerly Chief Inspector of Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture in London — and whose past experience includes the cod wars between Britain and Iceland — believes the decision was taken just in time to prevent lasting harm.

He said: "Last year there were something like 600 vessels here at the peak time. It was like a Klondyke. It is generally thought and hoped that we have nipped it in the bud, but we will not know for sure until next year."

Much depends on the effectiveness of policing arrangements, which are expected to cost £4 million this year.

Two former British deep-sea trawlers were chartered for use as fisheries protection vessels. There is also a Dornier aircraft, which will operate from Stanley airport.

There was some excitement on July 16 over the presence of a Soviet reefer (a specialized cargo vessel) in Berkeley Sound. The ship, the Krimskoye Gory, paid £5,000 for a transshipping licence to transfer fish to and from a Polish mother ship called the Gryf Pomorski.

This appeared to cut across Moscow's policy of refusing to buy fishing licences for Falklands waters, but the fishery authorities were happy to accept the money.

This way, soldiers stationed in the Falklands demonstrate their nostalgia for home in a multi-directional signpost.

Long, cold days for the troops

It is not hard to guess how Argentina feels about the large revenues the Falkland Islands government is earning from waters which Buenos Aires considers its own.

"Human nature being what it is," said Gordon Jewkes, the governor, "I think there will be some disposition to view it with envy."

But neither he nor Rear Admiral Christopher Layman, Commander of British Forces in the Falklands, believes that this necessarily increases the military risk. Mr Jewkes says that Argentina's sovereignty claim is based on emotional and historical, but not economic, factors.

Though it has never formally declared an end to hostilities, Argentina's stated policy is not to retake the islands by force.

Nevertheless, recent reports of a reduction of British forces (denied by Ministry of Defence sources) have aroused concern among islanders, ever fearful that Britain might return to the "trip wire" policy of maintaining only a token force there.

A tour of the impressive military complex at Mount Pleasant showed such fears to be fanciful. While the figures are secret, informed guesses suggest that British forces exceed the population of Stanley, although they are probably less than the entire population of the islands.

By comparison, on April 2, 1982, just 66 marines, with three officers and 11 other men, found themselves outnumbered at least 25 to one by Argentine invaders.

The £400 million Mount Pleasant airport, built with an 8,500ft runway to take long-haul jets, has cut the journey time from RAF Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, to about 18 hours. It makes rapid reinforcement by air feasible.

In an interview, Admiral Layman said it gave "fingerprint control", allowing force levels to be adjusted to meet the perceived threat. "I am happy with the level of forces. They are here to defend the islands and I am satisfied they can do the job."

Having helped to regain the islands in 1982 as Captain of the frigate HMS Argonaut, which survived when two bombs crashed through its decks and failed to explode, Admiral Layman seems unlikely to underestimate the threat.

There was some reduction of numbers when it was decided to centralize the joint-service garrison at Mount Pleasant and its nearby naval facility at Mare Harbour. But defence sources say subsequent departures from the Falklands caused no further reduction because replacements were sent in equal numbers.

The British taxpayer is spending £257 million this year on Falklands defence, equivalent to about £150,000 per islander. That figure tends to overshadow the personal sacrifices still being made by the men in uniform.

On the frozen hillsides of Mount Pleasant, the so-called "rock apes" of 63 Squadron, currently the resident Rapier missile squadrons, are undoubtedly giving the taxpayer value for money.

Corporal Dave Myatt, Tactical Controller, was on duty, facing into an icy southerly wind as he tracked aircraft with the missile guidance system, when I visited an eight-man detachment known as Call Sign 23.

Squadron Leader Sandy Dave told me: "The wind speed must be above 25 knots half the time up here. Sometimes it's so cold that the crews have to be rotated every 20 minutes."

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STANLEY WITTE BOYD

TOURISM

Skimming low over a beach carpeted in strange, tufted growths, the helicopter settles in what would pass for a paddock for the windsock. There is not a house in sight.

A Land Rover bumps over a grassy rise and takes the traveller to a Scandinavian-style lodge. No more complete escape for the world-weary could be imagined.

Sea Lion Island has a resident population of three, not counting the barking beasts that gave it the name. Other wildlife includes elephant seals, several species of penguin and giant petrels.

It is so remote that every piece of the lodge had to be flown in by Chinook military helicopter.

Sea Lion is one of three stops, in very different settings, on a 17-day tour that aims to give a taste of all aspects of the wildlife and culture of the Falklands. It costs about £2,500, including travel, meals and guides.

Another stop is Port Howard, a 200,000-acre sheep farm on West Falkland. Guests stay in the former farm manager's

house and meet local people like Ken Bernstein, aged 44, the foreman, whose Norwegian great-grandfather settled in the Falklands in the 19th century. "I wouldn't live anywhere else," he says. "Can't stand cities. Two days in Stanley and I go up the wall."

With a population of just over 1,000, Stanley hardly qualifies as a city, but it does not take long to begin to view the world through Mr Bernstein's perspective.

There are also guided tours of the battlefields for military buffs. A group of 16 that came in April included a High Court judge, a retired bank manager and a former petty officer.

Restoring the tourism industry, devastated by the 1982 war, has been a priority of the Falkland Islands Development Corporation.

Graham Bound, managing director of Falkland Island Tourism, a subsidiary of the

corporation, said that in the past the Falklands received about 5,000 visitors a year by sea and a further 1,000 by air from South America.

Last year there were under 100 genuine tourists, which excludes cruise passengers, who spend relatively little in the islands. This year Mr Bound hopes for 200, and is

concentrating on the discerning, well-heeled traveller.

Meanwhile Stanley's best-known hotel, the Upland Goose, is being refurbished, and the surprisingly named Malvinas House Hotel is to be done up too.

Further information from: Falkland Islands Tourism (0904-782136).

Off to explore the city of 1,000

Marr and the Falklands

Fishery Protection vessel Falkland Desire (PhotoFile)

Falkland Islands' and UK economies. Already nearly 100 Marr personnel have become involved with the South Atlantic ventures, the majority of them in newly created jobs for Falkland Islanders and former British fishermen.

In partnership and joint venture operations with Japanese and Taiwanese interests Stanmarr operate a fleet of 37 squid fishing vessels; marketing this prized species around the world and arranging its international distribution by refrigerated cargo vessels.

For the Marr companies these activities are seen as the beginning of a long-term investment in the islands.

The licence and transshipping fee incomes have already made fishing the Falkland Islands' most valuable revenue earner. Marr vessel management expertise supports the operation of the protection vessels patrolling the islands' fishing zone.

The Falkland Islands and adjacent South Atlantic waters are an expanding source of prosperity for the islanders and are regarded by the Marr companies as one of their most exciting and promising ventures.

Marr, one of the most famous names in British deepsea fishing, is now a name synonymous with Falklands Islands fishing.

The Marr groups of companies have key roles in harvesting the islands' most valuable resource and in its conservation through the new fishery management regime.

Marr (Falklands) Limited together with Stanley Fisheries Ltd.

The sign of a British presence in the Falkland Islands' fishery. A squid fishing vessel carries the Marr number M10.

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DATELINES

1690: Captain John Strong lands and names islands after Viscount Falkland, Treasurer of Navy. French seal hunters come later and call them "les Malouines" after home port St Malo. Spanish subsequently turn this into "las Malvinas".

1764: First French colony.

1765: Britain claims islands. First British colony in 1766.

1767: France hands over colony to Spain. Governor sent.

1770: Spanish fleet forces British colony to leave.

1771: Britain threatens to send task force. Spain backs down. British colony reestablished and co-exists alongside Spanish colony.

1774: British colony folds on economic grounds. Britain retains sovereignty claim.

1811: 32nd Spanish governor leaves. Islands are now uninhabited.

1820: Argentina claims sovereignty.

1833: Argentine governor forced to leave by British warship. British colony reestablished.

1914: British fleet destroys four German cruisers in Battle of the Falklands.

1982: Argentine forces invade April 2; surrender June 14.

1986: Sir Geoffrey Howe declares 150-mile fishing limit.

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THE ARTS

Canvas tract

The trouble with television plays about artists is that sooner or later the audience gets to see the paintings. Since very few playwrights are attracted to the idea of an untalented artist there is a point when disbelief can no longer be suspended. The author's suave characters may continually assure us that the artist is a painter of dazzling skills, but we cannot go on ignoring the evidence of our eyes. *Moving Portraits* (Channel 4), a play about a young Asian artist, stumbled awkwardly at this first hurdle.

TELEVISION

London-educated Indian, was driven by a passionate need to record the ravaged face of human suffering when his pictures were the sort of slick and bloodless canvases that are usually propped against the Hyde Park railings. When our hero made the painful break from his Hindu family, one longed for an anarchically truthful character to emerge from the shadows and say "the only issue here is one of talent, and you have none".

But even if the play's first premise had been convincing, *Moving Portraits* would not have worked as drama. The author, Dilip Hiro, has an accomplished record as a writer for the stage, but this play, his first for television, had the uncomfortable air of a thesis lifted from the pages of a pamphlet. The young Asian spoke either like an Edwardian aesthete ("I paint only what I care about") or like an Islington councillor ("You're trying to put me in an ethnic pigeon-hole"). There was even a woman teacher from an East End comprehensive who supplied questionable moral support with lines like "There is such a thing as cultural imperialism, you know".

The play, sensitively directed by Horace Ove, did have its moments of small truth. The artist's father, a bewildered businessman beautifully played by Rashid Karapet, took hold of the scene in which disappointment flares into rage and anguish and made it throb with life. Alas, this was the spur for the son to leave home, and we were left with a succession of scenes in which banalities fell with the damp thud of old fruit.

Michael Dean

Drama lived to the full

OPERA

The Queen of Spades
Covent Garden

Visitors who come to the Kirov *Queen of Spades* fresh from David Pountney's Coliseum production are likely to be as disoriented and alienated as the hero.

It is not just that the Russians use a fuller text and have the advantage of dancers from their ballet troupe. Nor is it just that the opening actually looks as if it is taking place in a park in the St Petersburg of Catherine the Great: one might, after all, have expected this company to give a fair imitation of its own city. Nor is it simply that the original language makes for a greater musical coherence (the crucial, often recurring phrase, "three cards", benefits most conspicuously). Rather the Kirov production astounds by taking the opera out of Herman's head and giving it a full, social habitation.

But yet we are far from being in any world outside the theatre. Even if the costumes look well made and sumptuous enough to pass for real, the lighting and the use of flat, painted scenery confirm every received idea about the conservatism of Soviet opera production, as indeed does the acting, which reveals a similar belief that stock figures and evident artificiality can be directly emotive.

One might explain all this as a gigantic irony, a deliberate attempt to restore the theatrical conventions of the 1950s, if not earlier, so that the melodrama can be played out in inverted commas, and so

Roger Smalley tells us he wrote his Piano Concerto, receiving its first London performance here, deliberately in the genre of "composer-performed concertos". It is a dangerous comment: Prokofiev, Rachmaninov and Bartok cast formidable shadows. Yet although the one-movement concerto certainly has no big, gushing melodies, there is a whiff of Rachmaninov about its assertive, unselfconscious rhetoric. There is a dramatic use of silence, and of percussion to underline virtuoso piano passages, and more than a reminiscence of Prokofiev.

The slow interlude for the soloist, where the music suddenly subsides into nothing less than old-fashioned



The Countess dies under the pressure of Herman's desperate demand for her secret: Irina Bogachova, Alexei Steblyanko

some response can be found to the semi-seriousness of the Pushkin. However, I do not think this can have been the aim of Yuri Temirkanov, who is producer as well as conductor, nor of Igor Ivanov, the designer. For one thing, the singers look very much as if they mean every bit of it: their conviction is one of the evening's great strengths. For another, the work probably could not stand much in the way of a double perspective.

Tchaikovsky may have admired the classical fusion of sentiment and wit he found above all in Mozart, but it was not a note he felt he could hit himself, except in such conscious fakes as the pastoral interlude in this opera; and that interlude would lose its point if it did not contrast with the real emotions at issue outside it.

Quite properly those emotions have their centre in the Herman of Alexei Steblyanko. He is a man of Napoleonic stature, but the voice is big and strong, with a sound baritone register. It is not a charming instrument, but then charm is not required here. What is needed is mounting wildness, which Mr Steblyanko amply offers: from the scene of the Countess's death he grows ever more varied in tone, extravagant in

gesture and powerful in voice. It is a performance that demands acceptance on its own terms.

Rather effectively, Larissa Shevchenko's Lisa becomes something of a cipher in point of character, though her singing is excellent. She is a thoroughly Russian soprano, with a fine top but the ability to keep a rich cream texture and a quick vibrato right through her range. She applies contrasts with the plainer manner of Yevgeniya Gorokhovskaya's Pauline, while Lyudmila Filatova makes a nicely humorous moment of the governess's entry.

Among the supporting men, Sergei Leiferkus provides an outstanding Tomsky. He alone of the cast was already familiar, but his cool, dark projection has a new appropriateness in his native tongue, and his sardonic demeanour is exactly right. There is also a fine, grave and noble Yelitsky from Vladimir Chernov.

However, perhaps the chief glory of the evening was to hear the Kirov's orchestra producing such romantic ardour. More on them after *Olegin* on Saturday.

Paul Griffiths

PROMENADE
CONCERTBBCWSO/Thomson
Albert Hall/Radio 3

tonality (this must be the one "intermodulation" no one would have expected from the Smalley of old) and the piano declaims a bitter-sweet solo in neoclassical chords, evokes Prokofiev, as does the scurrying, *moto perpetuo* figuration of the final section.

However, Smalley's other claim.

that the work is "considerably different from any previous concerto", is not entirely far-fetched. The old combative approach, piano versus orchestra, is replaced by a series of intriguingly conceived orchestral timbres which bind the soloist (indeed, in this performance anyway, often obscure him) into the texture.

It is this colouring, rather than the unmemorable thematic material, that gives the concerto personality: the opening's shock chords, each uniquely scored; the slightly jazzy arabesques for trills of woodwind instruments; or the Ligeti-like percussion games with quickening or slowing pulse.

Smalley played his work with much

flair, and the BBC Welsh SO under Bryden Thomson delivered their share with far more distinction than an imprecise performance of the four Dance Interludes from Copland's *Rodeo* had led one to expect. Later, however, came a satisfyingly sonorous account of Walton's First Symphony.

The scherzo perhaps had more blunt anger than "malizia" about it, and Thomson took a brisk and unsentimental view of the Andante; but in the outer movements this wholehearted orchestra did capture the symphony's essential mixture of surging energy, melancholy and unbridled pomp.

Richard Morrison

A relish for human foibles

CINEMA

Tin Men (15)
Warner West EndOpera do
Malandro (15)
LumièreThe Magic
Toyshop (15)
Camden Plaza; Gate
Notting HillSuperman IV
(PG)
Warner West End

Edson Celulari as the shady Max in *Opera do Malandro*

With *Tin Men*, the writer-director Barry Levinson returns triumphantly to Baltimore, the city of his childhood, the city of his engaging debut film *Diner*, in which various adolescents muddled through the last week of 1959. "Tin Men", Levinson says, "takes place on the other side of the diner. While my friends and I used to hang out in the right-hand side of the restaurant, the tin men gathered in the left." These were salesmen for aluminium sidings, who tried to twist blue-collar suburbia into covering their exterior walls and roofs with enamelled sheets of aluminium. The arm-twisting takes mischievous forms. In one scene the salesmen pose as *Life* magazine photographers, taking the Before picture for a Before and After spread on house improvements. The house-proud wife naturally wants to be After, and hey presto, they have a sale.

This is not, though, a film about aluminium. Levinson focuses on two salesmen, B.B. and Tilly, trapped in a personal feud. Things start with a minor car collision; side-view mirrors and a window are then demolished in the Laurel and Hardy manner B.B. moves in on Tilly's wife, easily securing her amorous attentions. Uncle Sam then padlocks Tilly's house for non-payment of taxes, and both salesmen face investigation by

the state's newly-formed Home Improvement Committee (the year is 1963).

Much material rests on the shoulders of B.B. and Tilly. Richard Dreyfuss, as the slick, natty B.B., and Danny DeVito as the pugnaive rival, make a neat odd couple; you can almost sniff the television series about their future adventures. Levinson orchestrates the tin-for-tin games with a fine relish for obsessive human behaviour and the labyrinths of deceit. Yet they remain to some extent the writer's puppets, along with Tilly's wife (Barbara Hershey). The real life lies with the supporting salesmen, beautifully played, lounging about in colour-clashing outfits or musing on the defects of *Bananas*. As in *Diner*, Levinson orchestrates the period details with a master's hand, whether they be Cadillac tailfins, an automatic record-changer or a Sinatra song. *Tin Men* may be a little thin on top, but its texture deep down is delicious.

Ruy Guerra, director of the Brazilian *Opera do Malandro*, says: "What I hope the audience will feel is that this was a film made with a great deal of pleasure and joy, and that they'll come away from it full of gaiety and wanting to dance." "Lead me to it, quick!" you might think. But

the film may not set too many feet tapping. In theory, the ingredients are interesting: a tale of small-time hoods, crooked cops and prostitutes in Rio during the chaotic days of the Second World War; a film of total artifice, proudly trumpeting its studio sets and stereotyped characters, in which song and dance erupt from all corners.

The opening shot promises great magic: the camera pulls back from a movie screen (showing gangster stuff) and sails over the roofs of Rio's underworld. To these characters, America is an El Dorado: the elegantly shady hero calls himself Max Overseas, and mentions New York with religious reverence. But Guerra, a veteran of Brazil's Cinema Novo of the 1960s, rarely pitches the fantasy at the right jaunty tone. Intense close-ups emphasize numerous incidents of broad acting, and the lighting is perilously dark. The musical numbers, too, only occasionally become poetry in motion: the blunt cut and thrust of the ensemble shots recalls cattle stampedes in Westerns, though a jealousy duet filmed from above is imaginatively handled. Chico Buarque's songs are spirited, but no match for Brecht and Weill's *Threepenny Opera* — the musical's obvious inspiration. Gaiety seekers will have to hang on.

"It's a lot to take in all at

once", observes the teenage heroine of *The Magic Toyshop*, introduced to her stern Uncle Philip's private marionette theatre. It is, indeed, especially for those unfamiliar with the literary world of Angela Carter, from whose novel this fey British film derives.

The air is heavy with fairy-tale symbolism: paintings and photographs wink at the characters; a wood block sprouts leaves. The director David Wheatley, experienced at the odd kind of television arts documentary, takes evident delight in piling on the hermetic atmosphere, but there is not much plot to clutch at — just a trio of children, suddenly bereaved, sent to live at their uncle's toyshop. Tom Bell, as the uncle, works hard bringing his strange, sketchy character to life; and Caroline Milroe, the teenager on the brink of a sexual awakening, looks the part perfectly. But the film remains obstinately academic in tone.

There is one conclusion to the Geneva arms reduction talks that neither East nor West has considered. Superman gathers all nuclear weapons into a net and hurls them towards the sun. One side-effect might be devastating universal fall-out, though this never happens in *Superman IV*, the first film since Alexander Salkind sold the character's screen rights to Golan and Globus, the Cannon boys. Instead, arch-villain Lex Luthor creates a new weapon from test-tube trickery and a lock of Superman's hair. The result: Nuclear Man, a blond hulk with the IQ of a pencil sharpener, employed to scotch any possibility of *Superman V*.

This is fantasy film-making of a very poor order. The story-line is carelessly treated, with garbled remnants of the Superman legend tossed around to no effect. Much of Metropolis looks like Milton Keynes, and we never get any convincing flying: haste or economics has produced suspended bodies brutally superimposed over travelogue backgrounds. The acting team remains unchanged — Christopher Reeve, Gene Hackman, Margot Kidder — but the old panache is nowhere. Sidney Furie directed.

Geoff Brown

In bed with the independents

The BBC is forging ahead of ITV in its relations with the small producers

Michael Grade, who has a headline on his hips almost as often as a cigar, described yesterday as an "historic" day for the BBC. The momentous event was an announcement by the corporation's director of television programmes that, in under four months, the BBC has spent £4 million on 100 hours of programmes made by outside independent production companies.

The list of 44 programmes, from more than 30 different independents, is the swift realization of a pledge made by the BBC's Director General, Michael Checkland, in March, shortly after his appointment. And as Grade firmly emphasized, it shows that Checkland's newly businesslike BBC is leaving ITV far behind in its enthusiasm for working with the independents.

As he put it, the BBC cannot ignore the fact that some of the best talent in television now prefers to be self-employed. "At the end of the day the BBC will be smaller than it is today. It has to be."

Ever since the Peacock Committee recommended that 40 per cent of both the BBC's and ITV's programming should be supplied by independent producers — mainly small companies set up by former BBC and ITV staff to make programmes for Channel 4 — the Government has taken up their cause with a passion.

The Home Office wants a 25 per cent independent production quota in broadcasting, believing that small companies can produce programmes more cheaply than the broadcasters, and that the power base of the television trade will be weakened in the process. Such a quota is strongly tipped for inclusion in next autumn's new Broadcasting Bill.

Checkland seized the political initiative in March by announcing that the BBC planned to be committing £24 million a year to 600 hours of independent production by 1990 — about 12 per cent of its television output, excluding

news and breakfast programming.

The budgets for the 44 programmes announced yesterday (some of which have already been shown) vary from £5,000 to £500,000. They range across the whole of the BBC1 and BBC2 output, and 20 of them have been wholly funded and commissioned from independents. The rest are joint efforts.

The package includes a comedy series starring Emma Thompson, produced by Humphrey Barclay Productions; two series of American basketball from Cheerleader Productions; a weekly review of the tabloid press produced by Marjory Television (producer of Channel 4's soap *Brookside*); six historical profiles of Great Britons from Brook Productions; and three documentaries from Aspect Films.

"Most of the programmes are for peak-time — we are not seeking to push the independents into a ghetto at the extremes of the schedule," Grade said.

The independents are at liberty to use outside facilities such as freelance crews, studios and editing suites, a market into which the BBC is already putting £20 million. The corporation, however, does not want to deal with industrial relations problems in independent productions which use ACTU members (the TV technicians' union not recognized by the BBC), and this is still a contentious issue.

To the Government's displeasure, the ITV companies' negotiations with the independents are going poorly, and the IBA has not decided whether to support ITV's stance or make a politically prudent recognition of the inevitability of an independent production quota.

Grade crowed yesterday: "We're about a year ahead of ITV in these negotiations." He added that the BBC's big lead should enable it to form "exclusive relationships with the best independents — something I'm very interested in."

David Housham

THEATRE

Light Up the Sky
Globe

Moss Hart told it like it was in his stage autobiography, *Act One*, but failed to deliver an equally faithful Act Two in this backstage comedy of 1948. *Light Up the Sky* is the work of a man who knows too much about show business to believe that the customers are going to take much interest in what actually goes on.

So he takes them behind the scenes for a blow-by-blow account of a Boston try-out. The leading lady is the usual monster of egotism. The producer has come in from backing ice-shows. The director is a posturing narcissist. The playwright is a newcomer, dazed with gratitude that these wonderful people should be putting on his first work.

Hart keeps pretty quiet about the work, unsurprisingly, as the plot requires it to flop in the second act and triumph in the third. But he does slip the information that it is set in the debris of Radio City Music Hall in the aftermath of an atomic bomb.

Although Brian Wilson appeared with the Beach Boys on the American leg of their 25th anniversary tour, he was not present at their one British date, reviewed by David Sinclair on July 21. The musician incorrectly referred to was in fact Jeff Foskitt.

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For L

CHILDREN

Brian Alderson

NOW I KNOW

By Aidan Chambers

Penguin, 1987, £5.95

CIDEON: HOYT

By William Mayne

Penguin, 1987

"The Great Gatsby" next

to be published by

Penguin, 1987

Penguin, 1987

Penguin, 1987

Penguin, 1987

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BOOKS

Cheating at Marbles?

Peter Ackroyd on the latest chapter in the perennial controversy: the emblem of the glories of Greece sunless in the British Museum

A dispute that has lasted for over 170 years has, if nothing else, publicity value. In fact the controversy over those marbles lodged in the British Museum reappears about once in every five years, according to one Elgin-watcher, rather like an aesthetic version of the Loch Ness Monster — although this can hardly have been what Plutarch meant when he praised the Parthenon sculptures for containing a "perpetual breath of life, and an unaging soul mingled in their composition".

The Parthenon itself has endured, too, albeit in truncated form. In the fifth century BC it was built as a temple to Athena, and it survived the vicissitudes of the centuries until it had the misfortune to be reconsecrated as a Christian church some 800 years later. Christians can sometimes be relentless vandals, and although the Parthenon became a Turkish mosque in the 15th century, the Venetians were the real despoilers when in the 1680s they happily mutilated what centuries of "barbarians" had preserved.

It is only to be expected, however, that most of the animus in Christopher Hitchens's book should be reserved for the unfortunate seventh Earl of Elgin, who, when he was appointed British ambassador to the Ottoman government in 1799, managed with the tacit approval of the Sultan's ministers to remove 50 slabs of the Parthenon frieze and 15 metopes. All of which booty was eventually sold to the British Government in 1816 for £35,000 — even then, the Marbles seemed cheap at the price.

For this Elgin has been universally execrated as a Visigoth from the Court of St James, an acquisitive imperialist before the birth of Empire — and what Byron in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* called "the worst, dull power". In his own account of the controversy Christopher Hitchens is perhaps a little more moderate in his criticisms, and his case against Elgin is

THE ELGIN MARBLES
Should they be returned to Greece?

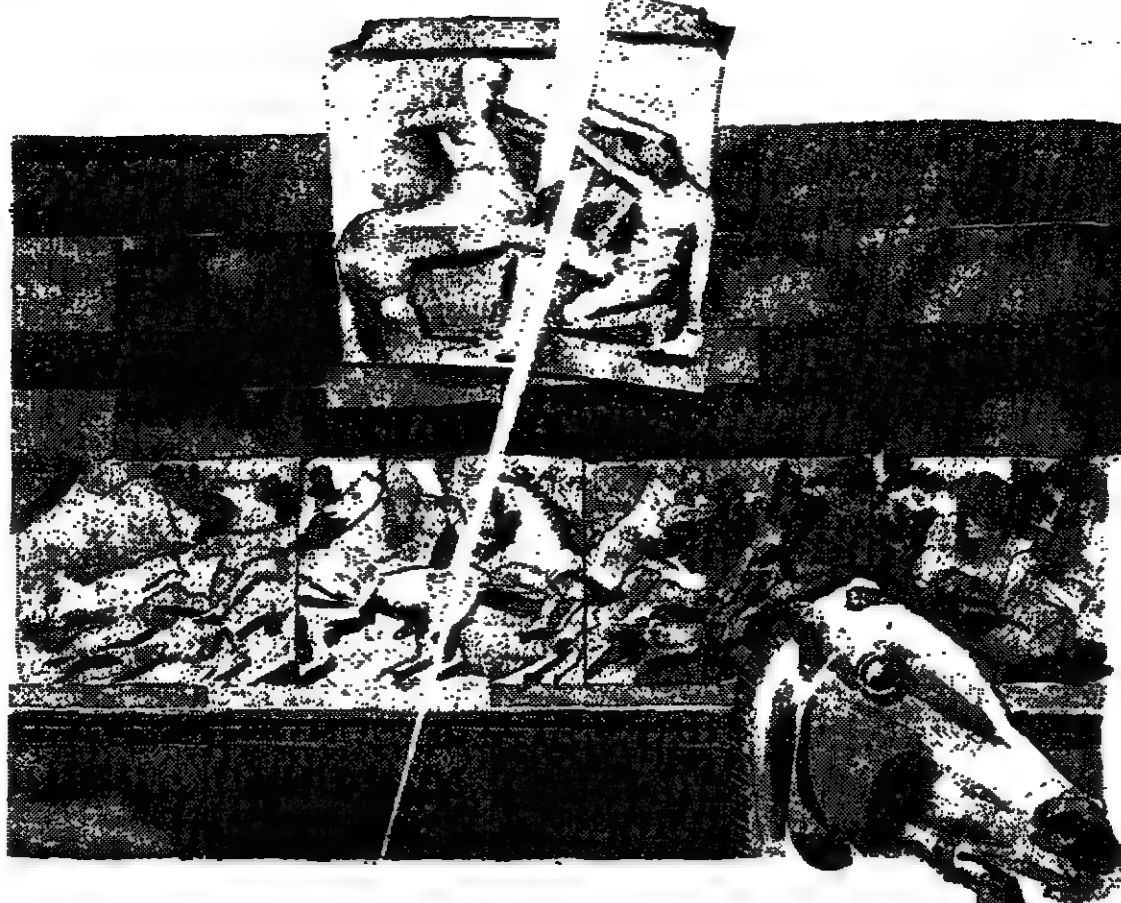
By Christopher Hitchens
Chato & Windus, £2.95

resolved into two essential charges — that he sometimes confused private gain with artistic altruism, and that the *firman* (the document supposed to grant him the power to remove objects from the Parthenon) was at best ambiguous in its scope.

In fairness it ought to be added, however, that from the start of his mission Elgin was concerned genuinely to refine national taste. And it is certainly true that his exhibition of the sculptures in England did change the understanding of classical art, even if it did very little to improve actual artistic practice. It ought to be pointed out, too, that Elgin himself was almost ruined by his acquisitions; from the time of their removal the Marbles became no more than millstones, and they were, another biographer has suggested, "the ruin of his life".

Of course, this can be said really only in extenuation. Even at the time Elgin was severely criticized for his conduct in Athens, and, during the Commons debate on their purchase, his extirpation was described as an "act of spoliation". But it is a little late in the day to attack the man, as on occasions Hitchens is tempted to do. What Byron has achieved already it is perhaps unnecessary to repeat, and, in any case, the argument for the return of the Marbles can have nothing to do with Elgin's conduct in 1816. The 20th century cannot redeem the misdemeanours of the 19th; if that were so, there would be no end to reparation.

Of course Hitchens implicitly recognizes that fact, and much of his well-researched and well-argued book is concerned with the aesthetic case for a putative "restoration of the Parthenon". And yet aesthetics



is not an independent discipline; it rests upon other values; and, as one of Elgin's contemporaries said, the possession of the Marbles "would conduce not only to the perfection of the arts, but to the elevation of our national character, to our opulence, to our substantial greatness." It is as if in acquiring the Parthenon sculptures we were gaining some primal source of symmetry and *virtu*, some classical Grail. And that is precisely the point: the Elgin Marbles were then, and are now, more than simply the Elgin Marbles. They have become symbols of nationalism, emblems of classical order, tokens of imperial power — all of these elements combining together to render them more permanent than marble, grander and more significant even than their aesthetic presence.

That is why the case for or against their return uncovers temperamental rather than artistic differences between the protagonists. Those who argue for their return to Greece tend to be optimistic and humanitarian, for example — an attitude perhaps best exemplified by Colin MacInnes who demanded a "disinterested gesture" and proclaimed that he had "an irrational faith in the ultimate decency of my fellow countrymen". Those who oppose their return tend to be more realistic, more pessimistic, and therefore more conservative — the word *retention*, which summarizes their stance, perhaps suggesting the psychological unease which the whole issue provokes in them.

The present reviewer happens to agree with Hitchens that the Marbles should never have been re-

moved, because there is such a thing as the sanctity of place; but this is a difficult concept to introduce into what is an already overcrowded debate, and in any case the Elgin Marbles have now acquired so different an identity that their removal from the British Museum might be as great an act of violence as their original extirpation. Yet it is a tribute to Hitchens's account that it is possible to argue with him — *The Elgin Marbles* is by no means blindly partisan, and, although it deflates some of the more preposterous arguments advanced by the retentionists, it still leaves some room for doubts even on its own side. But one cannot help but feel that this book, too, is destined for that void where all disputes about the Elgin Marbles end — it is, now, far too late.

Cops and hookers

FICTION

John Nicholson

LOVE NEST

By Andrew Coburn
Secker & Warburg, £10.95

ALL RISKS

MORTALITY
By Peter Cunningham
Michael Joseph, £10.95

COLD NEW DAWN

By Ian St James
Collins, £10.95

TABLE NUMBER

SEVEN
By Victor Canning
Heinemann, £10.95

Nest is the perfect holiday read for adults of both sexes.

Neither of the men in the motel room have any stomach for their work. "She died hard," observes the medical man, and adds: "I think she was a hooker."

The bruised body they have been examining belonged to a young woman. Suede boots, designer jeans, cobweb knickers, and a charcoal sweater monogrammed M lie on the chair beside the queen-sized bed. A leather shoulder bag contains no further clue to the victim's identity. The policeman doesn't need it, however. "I know she was," he replies. "I did her a favour once."

So it transpires that many other leading citizens of Andover, Mass., a town artistically described as where you plant money and watch it grow. He was talking to Rita, sister of mobster Tony O'Dea. Despite the best efforts of minder Ralph Roselli, Tony is no longer with us. Rita is, though, and she used to dote on the dead girl. So did her godson, Alfred's son Walter. Bauer, Alfred himself was far from indifferent to Melody Haines's charms. Nor was his wife Harriet, herself a lady of the night before Alfred made an honest woman of her, or their attorney William Rollins.

Considering how recently she came to town, Melody seems to have made a remarkable impact on Andover society. Even banker Ed Fellows and his wife Claire, who represent an older, more genteel New England tradition, have been seduced by her youthful flame. Ed's assistant Fran Lovell certainly had no reason to love the newcomer, while go-getter Paige Gately isn't sure how her scheme to buy the Silver Bell motor lodge from the Bauers will be affected by the sickening events in room 46. And what of the sinister Dr Stickney, a quack with interests in areas not covered by the Hippocratic oath? Any of them might have wanted Melody dead, but it's Sonny Dawson who needs to know — for personal and professional reasons — who actually smashed her perfectly-formed rib-cage.

Former crime reporter Andrew Coburn must be a strong contender for the title of top American mystery writer. Like his closest rival George V. Higgins, Coburn sets his stories on the East Coast. Since Boston low-life is still almost a contradiction in terms, both men have an advantage over a writer like Ross Macdonald, whose choice of Southern Californian locations inevitably invites unflattering comparisons with Chandler. Mr Coburn's assets are formidable. He combines an eye for detail with real narrative skill, and he creates a cast of quirky but credible characters to bring his baroque plots to life. Love

Nor does Mr St James deem it necessary to tax his readers with characters made of material more durable than cardboard or themes more original than rag-to-riches, father-son conflict, or corruption in high places. *Cold New Dawn* contains all three elements, plus a few showbiz shenanigans (nothing too saucy, of course). The mixture fits quite effectively, without much passion but with more than enough PTP (page-turning power) to pull in the punters.

Readers of the late Victor Canning required no persuasion to read to the end of any of his more than 40 books. Mr Canning was a master storyteller, admired by other writers for his professionalism, and with a loyal readership who enjoyed being given value for money. *Table Number Seven* demonstrates a technique which served its owner well, intact to the end.

For Learner Readers

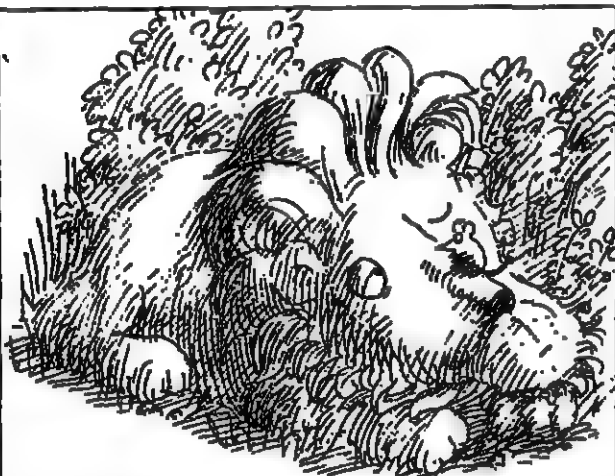
CHILDREN

Brian Alderson

NOW I KNOW
By Aidan Chambers
The Bodley Head, £4.95
GIDEON AHOY!
By William Mayne
Viking Kestrel, £6.95

"Adolescent fiction" needs regular attention from the cartographers, and Jessica Yates's recent survey *Teenager to Young Adult* will prove a reliable handbook for those who find themselves in that debatable land. Published by the School Library Association (£2.90) it is ostensibly for people who work with adolescents, but the generous pragmatism of Mrs Yates's selection of some 165 paperbackbacks for 13 to 19-year-olds, and the good sense of her running commentary on them, give the list a value for anyone curious about these hybrid fictions written for those who are growing up.

Unsurprisingly, Aidan Chambers figures regularly in the list, both as critical apostle, editor of collections, and novelist in his own right. He has long been a leading proponent of the thesis that stories "written and published for teenagers" not only exist, but do so of necessity. Oddly enough though, his own fiction seems to be a vehicle for self-indulgent experimentation rather than the simple trade of storytelling. In *Now I Know* we have at the core a train of events through which sceptical Nick falls for warm-gosselling Julie, only to find that, after she has been terribly injured in a bombing, she seeks only the desirous love of friendship. In consequence Nick sets about organizing an



The lion and the mouse, the dear old parable retold from Aesop, from *A Book of Mice*, a pretty book of children's muses and mousestories down the ages, compiled by Rosemary Dehman, and illustrated by David McKee (Heinemann, £6.95)

ultimately misjudged, do-it-yourself crucifixion in a local scrapyard.

As if that wasn't drama enough for one book, Mr Chambers throws in a banal sub-plot in which a local bobby investigates this unusual misdemeanor. The brew is then served in several chopped-up time-sequences, partly in conventional narrative, partly through diaries and tapes, garnished with a quantity of further flashbacks, quotations and sermons, some of which come more directly from the author than from the characters involved. For a critic who is eager for the conversion of non-reading adolescents to reading ones it seems a trifle perverse, but the play with technique may simply be because Mr Chambers doesn't trust himself to tell his story straight.

That also is odd in so far as he has in the past fussed about some of the obliquity that belongs to William Mayne's writing for young people. With Mayne, though, there is

a consistent urge towards off-beat descriptions with the purpose of making the reader see (and feel) the facts of the story afresh. Such a method is well to the fore in *Gideon Aho!* which treats of a family in which the eldest son is brain-damaged (and deaf). This Gideon is inducted into work on a local pleasure-barge — to which he takes well enough, disports only faintly, through his extremely limited sense of time ("It was all Now to him").

Through his off-centre writing however, his wonderful sense of character, Mayne achieves a portrayal of human feelings, friendship, and family love — that is beyond the tiresome verbiage of *Now I Know*. Indeed, there is more immediacy of horror in the scene where Gideon's hand is crushed between barge and dock, than in Chambers's gruesome description of the process of crucifixion (which I have a sneaking suspicion that he pinched from a newspaper anyway).

Wild-life superwidows

FICTION

Kenneth Robinson

SAVAGES

By Shirley Conran
Sidgwick & Jackson, £12.95

Readers of Shirley Conran's *Supernova* guides to house-hold management will know she is never squeamish about unpleasant facts. "Do remember to flush three times," she once wrote with brutal frankness about a plumbing problem. "And always use a plunger that looks like a black rubber hollow breast."

After such explicit language, Shirley's fans will not be surprised by her boldly-narrating prose in *Savages*. In this wild-life version of *Supernova*, she destroys a bunch of American executives at a conference on a Pacific island, so that we can learn what their widows discover about survival in the jungle — including how to cannibalize a

friend who is still warm enough to be palatable.

We also learn how to hypnotize and decapitate a frog before baking it; how to detect the so-called "honeymoon fruit" by its fragrance (the children will love this rude bit), and what to expect from a lesbian relationship, including involuntary shuddering, suffused glowing, sudden melting. We learn, too, that a bat

tangling in a woman's hair is merely trying to find its mother; that a four-foot shark will never bite off more than half a leg at a time; and that if a Superwidow sees a rat in the jungle, she must be prepared to cook it, without its liver.

But first she must kill the rat, with a catapult made from the elastic of a discarded bra. And this shows how far Shirley has come since her earliest *Supernova* was published. "If you see a rat," she told her readers in 1975, "you should telephone the town hall."

That, I suppose, sums up the secret of Shirley Conran's rise from housewife's friend to bestselling success. Yesterday's sanitary inspector has become today's chef.

Only connect with people and places

Fiona MacCarthy

THE PATTERN OF ENGLISH BUILDING

By Alec Clifton-Taylor
Faber, £35, paperback £14.95



Sight-seer, traveller, didactic, curious, the nation's pedagogue, the public-school master many people never had

There are two very curious things about this book. When it was first published, in 1962, Alec Clifton-Taylor was already 55. And really and truly he never wrote another; his later books were minor variations on the theme. *The Pattern of English Building* was his masterpiece, and as it seems now, in the retrospective pleasures of this handsome new edition, this was the point at which his life-long disciplines of travelling, observing, collating information, came together. If one wants a prime example of the one-man one-book theory this is it.

How exactly to explain the sort of book it is? It is not quite a guide book, being looser and more general; but like Marina Warner's *Monuments and Maidens* it is a book which alters one's perception of surroundings. You don't pack it (with the picnic), it goes with you in your mind. It is geology and history and building crafts and street scenes. It is autobiography and didacticism. It is, also, partly, cookery: the Clifton-Taylor recipe for repointing old stone walls is to use a mixture of six or seven parts of coarse clean sand to one of lime, beaten up with water.

This was the man whose *Who's Who* entry had the classic list of recreations: "gazing at monuments, quizzing old churches and houses, painting, gardening, writing letters, looking up other people in *Who's Who*." His great interest, call it a grandiose hobby, was establishing connections, and the power of this book is its sense of being written by someone quite extraordinarily well equipped to relate large things and small things. He combined a vast repository of general know-

ledge of building materials, trading relationships, transport facilities, local taxes, and fashions with hundreds and thousands of minutely-observed details. To fasten down the limestone roof slates at Walworth Castle, Durham, the breast bones of chickens were used.

The Pattern has begun, of course, to seem a period piece, the work of an original Old Fogey. And indeed so much the better. Now that styles and

ways of buildings have become so international, Clifton-Taylor's close analysis of English tradition looks ever more necessary and compelling. It is a precise and amiable vision, with the recognizably neo-Romantic instinct to search out remote peculiar materials like sarsens, sandstone boulders of questionable size and shape, and the passionate defence of variation in colours and textures. A good fat cushion of thatch, he points out, can evoke in us much the same tactile responses as the back of an animal's sleep.

The limerick factor, so old-fashioned, is alluring. He loved words as well as sights in English building. He pursued the Lewis Carroll names: the muffsies and wivvies and tauts and cusems. He could be profoundly rude, in the style of Gilbert Harding, about things he disliked. Polished Shap granite turned him almost apoplectic, and he compared it memorably to potted meat.

Do not underestimate the fact this was a very good performance. Architectural historians are rarely public figures, but in the last few years of his life almost everybody got to know Alec Clifton-Taylor through his television programmes on the English smaller towns. Embedded in *The Pattern of English Building*, like the nan bricked up in the walls of her own convent, you can see the television personality waiting to break out. The slightly shambling gait; the shining enthusiasm; the sense of authenticity. Male shynesses. Male crustiness. Alec Clifton-Taylor was the nation's dream pedagogue, the public-school master many people never had.

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC1

- 6.00** *Coastal AM*.
6.35 *Leon Errol in Truth Acres* (b/w).
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Paxman and Pamela Armstrong. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.35 *The Pink Panther Show*.
9.00 *News and weather 9.05*.
9.05 *Children's BBC* presented by Siobhan May begins with a Bess Cat cartoon (r) and includes, at 9.30 *Why Don't You...?* Diving ideas for bored youngsters (r).
10.00 *News and weather 10.05*.
10.05 *Neighbours* (r) **10.25** *Play School* followed by *The Penelopes* (r).
10.55 *Five to Eleven* presented by children from Mora Road Junior School **11.00** *News and weather 11.05*.
11.05 *Model World*. Bob Shipley. Eight of the cliffhanger adventure. Followed by a Woody Woodpecker cartoon. **11.35** *Model World*. Bob Shipley. Schutzmann with ideas for model railways (r).
12.00 *News and weather 12.05*.
12.05 *Bonanza*. Ben parades an inmate of Nevada State Prison and takes him to the Ponderosa to start a new life (r). **12.55** *Regional news and weather*.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather **1.25**.
1.25 *Neighbours*. Shane threatens to leave his job unless something is done about Bess.
1.45 *International*. Jumping from Hickstead featuring the Silk Cut Tankard. Includes news and weather at 3.00.
4.10 *The Twickley Koolha Show*.
4.35 *Sess*. Episode seven (r). (Ceefax)

- 5.00** *John Craven's Newsround*.
5.05 *We Are the Champions*. Heat live of the inter-school field and pool competition from Omagh Leisure Centre, Strabane. Taking part are Strabane High School, the Dean Bran Maguire High School, Carrickmore, and Omagh High School. **5.35** *The Flintstones*. Cartoon series.
6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
6.35 *London Plus*.
7.00 *Top of the Pops* introduced by Gary Davies.
7.30 *EastEnders*. Mary is suspicious of a friend's offer of help. (Ceefax)
8.00 *Bodymatters*. The first of a new series presented by doctors Graeme Garden, Alan Maynard and David Gedge. Blood is the topic and it is examined with the help of a dance troupe, a large-size model of a heart and the shower scene from *Psycho*. (Ceefax)
8.30 *In Sickness and in Health*. Alf has trouble with his neighbour who shares his front door when she threatens to look him out if he is late home from the pub (r).
9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Julia Somerville and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather. **9.30** *EastEnders*. The final programme of the series and Lord Edmund awaits the Virgin Queen's pleasure in the company of Lord Percy and Baldwin, his servants (r).
10.00 *ScreenStory: For the Term of His Natural Life*. The final episode and John Rex plans to return to England to usurp the name and inheritance of Richard Devine; and Rufus Dawes makes strenuous efforts to escape from the penal colony on Norfolk Island. (Ceefax)
12.00 *Weather*.

BBC2

- 6.55** *Open University: Inner City Story* (r) (E) **7.20**.
9.00 *Ceefax*. **1.20** *Fingermouse* (r). **1.35** *Ceefax*.
2.15 *Golden Goodwood*. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the King George Stakes (2.30); the Lonsdale Cup (3.00); the Schweppes Golden Mile Stakes (3.30); and the Goodwood Cup (4.10). Includes news, regional news and weather at 3.00.
4.25 *Film: The Freshman* (1925, b/w) starring Harold Lloyd as a freshman desperate to be the most popular man on the campus. To become this he has to excel in a big football game. Directed by Fred Newmeyer and Sam Taylor.
5.30 *Jasrah Goes to Cowes*. Ray Gosling experiences Cowes Week on board the good ship Jasrah. (r)
6.00 *Film: The Last Command* (1955) starring Sterling Hayden. The story of the defence of the Alamo when less than 200 Texans faced a 4,000 strong force of Mexicans for 13 days. Directed by Frank Lloyd.

- 7.50** *Eye to Eye*. This fourth of six documentaries made by black film-makers focuses on the young people of Bristol's black communities who are increasingly forsaking the pubs and the clubs for the church.
8.20 *Glass Kingdoms* at Kew. David Attenborough tells the story of the new Princess of Wales.
9.00 *The Travel Show* presented by Paul Henry. Jackie Sprackley reports from the Tunisian resort of Hammamet where she found white sand and multi-lingual bingo; three girls from the Lake District take a decidedly wet cycling tour of the Yorkshire Dales; Matthew Collins bemoans a long distance bus ride without toilets; and John Kettley has the latest news on the headwinds in Greece.
9.30 *Loving Memory*. (see Choice)
10.10 *Waterfront*. The first of a new series on maritime matters. presented by Chris Denham.
10.40 *Newsnight* **11.25** *Weather*.
11.30 *Open University: Weekend Outlook* **11.35** *Mechanics: Work, Energy, Power*. Enos **12.05**.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** *TV-am* introduced by Kay Burley and Mike Myers. News at 6.00 and 6.30; weather at 6.25 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40, and 6.55.
7.00 *Good Morning Britain*. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop news at 8.40.
8.35 *Wacaday*. For the young.
9.25 *Thames news headlines*.
9.30 *Stingray* (r). **10.00** *Jack London*. Episodes of an adventure serial about a young boy who wants to find out who his parents were, and to become a cabin boy (r). **10.10** *University Challenge*. University of Reading versus University College, Oxford.
11.00 *Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends* (r). **11.10** *Puddle Lane* (r). **11.25** *Thames news headlines*. **11.30** *Kids World Out*. Child expert Dr. John Pearce talks to Kay Davies about the problems of sleep.
12.00 *The Sullivans*. Drama serial about an Australian family during the 1940s.
12.30 *News with John Snow* **12.50** *Thames news*.
1.00 *Scarecrow and Mrs. King*. A security leak puts a secret operation at risk. **1.55** *Home Cookery Club*. Strawberry and Lemon Surprise **2.00**.
2.05 *Passport*. Game show. presented by Gordon Burns. With Jackie Davies and Anne Gregg.
2.30 *Heritome*. English porcelain is the subject of this first edition in a new series of the antiques programme. **3.00** *Take the High Road* **3.25** *Thames news headlines*. **3.30** *Sons and Daughters*. Australian family drama serial.
4.00 *Film: Tulip Too* **4.10** *Sign a Story*. For the young hearing impaired. **4.20** *Storybook International: Two For One*. The story of a woman married to

- two thieves (Oracle) **4.45** *The Bluebirds*. **4.50** *Panic Station*. Light-hearted science fiction series.
5.15 *Diff'rent Strokes*. American comedy series.
5.45 *News with Alastair Stewart*.
6.00 *Thames news*.
6.25 *What if's Worth*. Consumers' queries. **6.30** *Penny Junior and David Stafford*.
6.35 *Crossroads*.
7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. Who is going to New Woodcock in the absence of Amos and Mr. Wilks?
7.30 *Never the Twain*. Comedy series starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies this week trying to buy cheap air tickets to Canada but falling foul of the law (r).
8.00 *The Benny Hill Show* (r).
8.10 *The Equalizer*. McCall is at a wedding celebration in an hotel when the guests' hostess who takes the guests' hostage. Starring Edward Woodward. (Oracle)
10.00 *News at Ten with Alastair Stewart*. Carol Barnes. Weather headlines.
10.30 *Why Couples Break Up*. Finding a dance partner. A relationship becomes uneasy. Presented by Masud Houghugh.
11.00 *Connie*. Drama serial set in the world of fashion. Starring Elizabeth Dench. With Jackie Davies and Anne Gregg.
12.00 *Prisoner Cell Block H*. Australian drama serial set in a women's prison.
1.00 *Video Scores*. Guitarist Steve Hackett.
1.30 *America's Top Ten* presented by Casey Kasem.
2.00 *News headlines* followed by Sean Connery. Science fiction thriller about a security agent investigating a space base. Directed by Peter Hyams. Ends at 4.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30** *Film: The Green Pastures* (1936, b/w) starring Rex Ingram, Oscar Polk and Eddie Anderson. Film version of Marc Connelly's Pulitzer Prize-winning play retelling the stories of the Old Testament through the eyes of Negro children attending a Southern United States Sunday school. Directed by Marc Connelly and William Kraghly.
4.15 *Movie Musicals*. Jackie Sprackley reports from the Tunisian resort of Hammamet where she found white sand and multi-lingual bingo; three girls from the Lake District take a decidedly wet cycling tour of the Yorkshire Dales; Matthew Collins bemoans a long distance bus ride without toilets; and John Kettley has the latest news on the headwinds in Greece.
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11.30 *Open University: Weekend Outlook* **11.35** *Mechanics: Work, Energy, Power*. Enos **12.05**.

- the locals prefer the free and stronger brew made by the local Lord. Directed by Pennington Richards.
7.00 *Channel 4 News with Trevor McDonald and Sue Carpenter*.
7.50 *Comment*. News and television critic. Allan Massie, talks about the problems of Scottish conservatism. Weather.
8.00 *Equinox: Playing with Fire*. A documentary about fire-hazards in homes, offices and shopping precincts. (Oracle)
9.00 *Film: Experience Preferred* (1910) starring Johnnie Walker. A young student who takes a holiday job in a Welsh holiday resort hotel staffed by a disparate collection of characters. With Ron Bain and Sue Wallace. Directed by Peter Duffell.
10.25 *Film: Painters Painting* (1972) A documentary about artists who worked in the New York area between 1940 and 1970. Directed by Emilia de Antonio.
12.30 *Film: The American Soldier* (1970, b/w) (see Choice) Ends at 2.00.

In another churchyard

Rainer Werner Fassbinder (right) in *The American Soldier* (Channel 4, 12.30am) which he wrote and directed

TELEVISION CHOICE

For *Loving Memory*: The Muffled Bells (BBC2, 9.30pm) poet Tony Harrison uses Gray's *Elegy "It rime in a Country Churchyard"* to inspire his own lament for the passing of an English rural tradition that has lapsed just as surely as his own craft. Evidence of the old ways is still to be found in the Hampshire village of Broadmore to which Harrison dedicates a commentary spoken entirely in verse. He (and the churchgoers of Broadmore) make a gentle and unfashionable assumption that death is part of the order, an acceptable giving rise to a curious pride in things built to last: a carpenter's elm coffin, for example, is a quiet satisfaction with the old ways. Harrison will hold up for at least 25 years whereas the new factory-made veneer jobs will have within the year.

Speed is a stimulant and Fassbinder, who died in 1982 at 38, was faster than most: nine full-length feature films written and directed in 12 months of 1969 and 1970; more than 40 movies and major television works altogether. *The American Soldier* (C4, 12.30am) comes from that prodigiously productive year. Its story of pimps and gangsters is in part a love-letter to the cheap black-and-white American movies Fassbinder grew up with in the flea-pits of post-war Germany as well as writing and directing. He relished performing and some of his best work was his acting. Here he takes a leading role, hugging the best costume, a white suit, for himself.

Chris Petit

Radio 1

MF (medium wave) Stereo on VHF (see page 11)
5.30 *Adrian John* **7.00** *Simon Mayo* **8.30** *Simon Mayo* **11.00** *The Radio 1 Breakfast* **12.30** *Newsbeat* **12.45** *Simon Mayo* **1.30** *Simon Mayo* **2.00** *Simon Mayo* **3.00** *Simon Mayo* **4.00** *Simon Mayo* **5.00** *Simon Mayo* **6.00** *Simon Mayo* **7.00** *Simon Mayo* **8.00** *Simon Mayo* **9.00** *Simon Mayo* **10.00** *Simon Mayo* **11.00** *Simon Mayo* **12.00** *Simon Mayo* **1.00** *Simon Mayo* **2.00** *Simon Mayo* **3.00** *Simon Mayo* **4.00** *Simon Mayo* **5.00** *Simon Mayo* **6.00** *Simon Mayo* **7.00** *Simon Mayo* **8.00** *Simon Mayo* **9.00** *Simon Mayo* **10.00** *Simon Mayo* **11.00** *Simon Mayo* **12.00** *Simon Mayo* **1.00** *Simon Mayo* **2.00** *Simon Mayo* **3.00** *Simon Mayo* **4.00** *Simon Mayo* **5.00** *Simon Mayo* **6.00** *Simon Mayo* **7.00** *Simon Mayo* **8.00** *Simon Mayo* **9.00** *Simon Mayo* **10.00** *Simon Mayo* **11.00** *Simon Mayo* **12.00** *Simon Mayo* **1.00** *Simon Mayo* **2.00** *Simon Mayo* **3.00** 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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1874.4 (+19.4)FT-SE 100
2383.1 (+23.2)Bargains
51519 (51849)USM (Datastream)
218.81 (+0.95)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6020 (+0.0040)W German mark
2.9749 (+0.0074)Trade-weighted
72.7 (+0.1)Deadline
for TSB
investors

The Trustee Savings Bank yesterday warned its 2 million shareholders that they stand to lose the right to their shares and bonus entitlements if they fail to meet the September 8 second payment deadline.

Shareholders who are late paying could lose the extra bonus share paid for every ten shares already held since the original issue.

The TSB is sending letters telling investors that the second 30p instalment will be falling due, and advising them of the exact amount they will have to pay with the address of the bank to which payment should be sent.

But the bank has lost track of about 150,000 shareholders who are believed to have moved house since last year's share issue.

Ocean ahead

Ocean Transport and Trading which last year fought off a £258 million bid from Mr Ron Brinkley, the New Zealand entrepreneur, had interim pretax profits up 15 per cent to £17.3 million to end-June. The interim dividend increases 15 per cent to 3.34p.

Tempus, page 24

Kleinwort job

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, was appointed financial adviser to the Government on the planned privatisation of electricity supply in England and Wales yesterday.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2525.19 (+5.42)
Tokyo	Nikkei	24427.12 (+41.30)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3389.73 (+52.27)
Amsterdam	Gen	318.2 (+2.4)
Sydney	AO	1999.8 (+18.5)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1958.1 (+11.7)
Brussels	General	5374.3 (+26.0)
Paris	CAC	4163.4 (+2.8)
Zurich	SKA Gen	573.90 (+4.00)
London	FT A	1210.46 (+11.50)
FT. Gits		88.68 (-0.10)

Recent issues
Closing pricesPage 26
Page 27

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

US: News Group	207p (+44p)
Marina Devis	55p (+29p)
RTZ	1512p (+34p)
Consolidated Gold	148p (+42p)
Meyer Int	451p (+18p)
Property Partner	325p (+82p)
Sidney Banks	525p (+23p)
Blue Arrow	1021p (+23p)
Hawker Siddeley	810p (+30p)
Grang Shipping A	610p (+45p)
Laporte	265p (+22p)
Dunhill	420p (+35p)
Chapman Inds	1090p (+25p)
Southend Stadium	427p (+22p)
Stothert & Pitt	175p (+58p)

FALLS:
Elect. Machine 215p (-45p)
Ealing Electric 267p (-24p)
Victor Prods 170p (-18p)
Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	9%
3-month Interbank	9% 9/16%
3-month eligible bills	8% 7/8%
buying rate	
US: Prime Rate	8 1/4%
Federal Funds	5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.89-5.89%
30-year bonds	9 1/4-9 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£ \$1 6000	\$ £1 6007
£ DM2 9749	DM £1 6575
£ Sfr2 4663	Sfr £1 5395
£ FF9 8948	FF £1 7775
£ Yen150.55	Yen £1 103.8
Index 72.7	Index 103.8
ECU £0.69800	SDR £0.791318

GOLD

London Fixing:	AM \$459.50 pm \$457.75
close \$485.00-458.50 (\$285.75-286.25)	
New York:	Comex \$457.40-457.90

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sept) pm \$19.80/bbl (\$19.80)
* Denotes latest trading price

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Group takes 'exciting step' with purchase of US rental firm

Thorn EMI in
\$594m deal

By Carol Ferguson

Thorn EMI, the diversified electronics and music group, is paying \$594 million (£371 million) cash for Rent-A-Center, the leading US rental company that pioneered the successful "rent to own" concept.

Rent-A-Center, in Wichita, Kansas, has a 9 per cent share of the highly-fragmented rental market for household durables from televisions and music equipment to white goods and furniture.

Mr Colin Southgate, the chief executive, said this was a very exciting step: "We can now claim to be the market leaders on a world basis."

In spite of a market size estimated at \$2.5 billion, Mr Southgate said the US rentals business was still an emerging market. Sales are growing at 30 to 35 per cent a year compound.

Rent-A-Center has been growing at 36.5 per cent a year for the past four years, slightly faster than the market. Pretax profits have grown from \$5.3 million in 1982 to \$18.4 million last year. It has outlets in 38 states and operates 270

stores directly. Franchisees operate a further 168 stores.

To fund the acquisition, Thorn is using the "open offer" method, issuing \$3.4 million shares at a placing price of 69.5p, an 8 per cent discount to yesterday's opening price. Unlike a conventional rights issue, existing shareholders do not have an automatic right to receive shares but can apply for the whole issue on the basis of one new share for every 4.38 shares held.

Tempus 24

Shareholders who do not apply will not be entitled to any nil-paid rights for sale in the market. Those shares not applied for will be placed with institutions.

The US rental business differs from the British market in that Americans ultimately want to own the equipment. Rent-A-Center contracts enable the renter to buy the equipment after a specified number of payments. Most equipment is sold in an average 30 months and de-

preciation is provided over 18 months.

Future growth will be based on opening new stores in new areas, as well as in areas where the company already operates, and on acquiring stores from franchisees and independent operators. In the past 12 months, the company opened 68 stores, and franchisees opened a further 78 stores.

All the shops are leased, and for its price Thorn will receive tangible assets of \$41 million, mainly in equipment for rent. In addition, the four senior managers have agreed to stay with the company for a minimum of five years.

The opportunities for a rival bidder to come in with a higher offer have been reduced by the so-called "company option." This agreement gives Thorn the option to subscribe for up to 8 million new shares in Rent-A-Center, which together with the acceptances of the large shareholders, will give Thorn control.

The shares fell 20p on the announcement, but later rallied, closing 12p down on the day at 74.4p.



*Market leaders on a world basis: Thorn's Colin Southgate

Fears fade
of rise
in rates

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent
Fears of an early rise in base rates faded yesterday, as traders decided that worries about economic overheating had been overdone.

Money market rates showed a softer tone, and with the three-month interbank rate closing at 9% 9/16 per cent, the clearing banks are no longer under pressure to raise base rates from 9 per cent.

Analysts said Tuesday's CBI survey had helped to calm market worries about overheating, and there was now a chance that the authorities would be able to avoid raising interest rates.

The June trade figures, due on August 11, are seen as crucial. "If they show an improvement then there will be no reason for a rise in base rates, either now or for the rest of the year," said Mr Malcolm Roberts, economist at Salomon Brothers.

Shares were strong, with the FT-SE 100 index closing 23.2 points up at 2383.1. Government stocks held on to Tuesday's gains in quiet trading, and stocks were steady across all maturities.

Final money supply figures for June, released by the Bank of England yesterday, confirmed the strong, £3.93 billion, rise in bank lending last month.

The broad money measures M3, M4 and M5 rose by 1.1, 1.3 and 1.3 per cent respectively, to stand 19.2, 13.8 and 13.5 per cent above levels a year earlier. Narrow money, M0, targeted in a 2 to 6 per cent annual growth range, rose 0.2 per cent, to 4.2 per cent above its June 1986 level.

Leading article, page 13

Panel to amend Code

By Lawrence Lever

The Takeover Panel is to amend the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, to ensure that the full board of a company in a takeover situation is kept fully informed of all relevant actions taken by the directors orchestrating the takeover or defence.

The amendments will also provide that a director concerned about the propriety of an action by his company should make sure the company consults the Panel or, failing that, do so himself.

The changes are the latest in a series of measures taken by the Panel and other regulatory bodies to counteract weaknesses exposed by the manner of the Guinness takeover of Distillers.

In particular, they cater for the situation where, as in the case of Guinness, the responsibility for the conduct of a takeover is delegated to a committee of directors.

Mr Robert Alexander QC, the new chairman of the Takeover Panel, said yes-

terday that the effect of the changes would be to widen the range of people from whom non-executive directors have traditionally been chosen.

In a statement, the Panel said all directors in a takeover situation should be told of all relevant share dealings, "agreements, understandings, guarantees, expenditure (such as fees) or other obligations entered into or incurred in the context of the offer."

The Panel said it "regards each director of the offeror

Comment 25

and offeree company as having a responsibility under the Code to ensure, so far as he is reasonably able, that the Code is complied with in the conduct of an offer."

It added that while "boards of directors may delegate the day-to-day conduct of an offer to individual directors or committees of directors, or boards as a whole must ensure that proper arrangements are

made to enable it to monitor that conduct in order that each director may fulfil that responsibility."

In addition, the Panel said financial advisers have a special responsibility to ensure that all directors are aware of their responsibilities under the Code.

The Panel specified that the committee of directors running a takeover offer or defence should report relevant information "within one or two days."

It says the changes should "go a considerable way towards ensuring an awareness on the part of all directors of actions taken in pursuance of an offer or in defence against an offer."

"That awareness will, in turn, focus a greater degree of accountability to their fellow directors on those who have the day-to-day responsibility for the conduct of the offer."

The Panel says the changes should be adopted immediately.

Hawker in
\$28m US
expansion

By Michael Tate

Hawker Siddeley Group is paying \$28.5 million (£17.9 million) in cash for Aerospace Avionics, a privately-owned US specialist electronics supplier.

The move represents a further step in Hawker's expansion of its instruments and control business.

Aerospace Avionics, based in New York, develops and manufactures electronically-controlled aircraft power distribution systems, lighting systems and signal conditioning equipment.

It is a leader in its field and has shown consistent growth of more than 20 per cent over the last four years. Current sales are about \$300 million a year.

The acquisition will complement Hawker's US offshoot, Fasco, in the electrical and electronic component field, strengthening its position in the growing civil and defence electronics markets.

Hawker's acquisition programme has concentrated on instrumentation and controls in the past 12 months.

The sector now accounts for about 12 per cent of turnover.

Aitken rejects 'concert' talk

By Our City Staff

Aitken Hume International, the financial services group, yesterday rejected allegations by Mr Larry Strenger, one of its directors, that its two largest shareholders were acting in concert.

The company issued a statement saying that Morgan Grenfell, its adviser, also dismissed the allegations.

Aitken Hume has consulted the Takeover Panel, which is expected to give its decision shortly - possibly before today's annual meeting of the company.

The Aitken board announced last week that it was

recommending shareholders not to re-elect Mr Strenger as a director.

This was after disagreements between Mr Strenger and the company's two largest shareholders - the Lee Ming Tee Group and Saudi Investments & Finance Corporation. Both shareholders have just under 25 per cent of Aitken Hume.

The row split the board with Mr Jonathan Aitken, chairman, supporting Mr Strenger against Lee Ming and Saudi Investments and Mr Tony Constance, Aitken's chief executive.

Yesterday the board - minus three directors but including Mr Aitken - voted unanimously to confirm its opposition to Mr Strenger's re-election.

Mr Constance said the company would deliver "a very guarded message" to shareholders at today's meeting.

He also said there was no indication that Mr Strenger's estrangement from the board would precipitate the loss of Aitken's valuable mutual fund management business in the US, carried out through its National Securities and Research subsidiary.

Mystery of why Sir James is selling his French shares

Goldsmith retreats into cash

From Nick Gilbert, New York

Since selling most of his stake in Générale Occidentale, the quoted French holding company, Sir James Goldsmith, never fond of publicity, has taken still more of his international empire out of public view. The Anglo-French financier's assets are now increasingly concentrated in a string of Panamanian, Hong Kong and Cayman Islands offshore companies, largely controlled by the Brunner Foundation, a Liechtenstein business. According to papers, Sir James filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission, the Foundation "distributes its income to charitable and other worthwhile causes selected by its board."

Sir James has also turned more of his mixed bag of assets to cash with the sale to Cie Générale d'Electricité, the French telecommunications group. CGE now has effective control over his French publishing interests, Basic Resources, an oil company, and Grand Union, the US supermarket chain. Grand Union, one of his first US purchases in 1970, has sales of nearly \$3 billion (£1.8 billion) but has hardly been a big investment success. For years Sir James has been a manager, strategiser rather than hands-on manager, largely ignored Grand Union, which ran up multi-million dollar losses in the early Eighties but whose performance has improved since many of its stores were refurbished.

Sir James's French sale has, however, surprised associates. "Maybe Sir James has an increasingly negative view of the world's stock markets and reckons cash is going to be king," says Mr Stanley Cohen, an executive with Transcontinental, which has partnered Sir



Goldsmith: surprised associates

James is some of his stock market raids on Wall Street.

Or maybe Sir James is planning his next big stock market raid on an undervalued company. He has been strangely quiet for some time, turning his US holdings into cash. He still holds his share of a \$90 million profit when, partnered by cash-rich Hanson Trust, he forced Goodyear Tire to buy him off at the end of last year. Goodyear shares have since soared to \$72 from \$48.

He hardly lacks for powerful friends. In his Goodyear assault, Merrill Lynch was prepared to provide \$2 billion if his takeover attempt had gone ahead. Paribas and other European and US banks have staked his past Wall Street raids. Apart from Sir James Hanson, his partners have included Mr Jacob Rothschild and Mr Kerry Packer.

Sir James's US cash hoard has also been given a boost by his highly profitable splitting-up of Crown Zellerbach, the paper group. Last year, he sold its mainstream paper operations to James River and kept control over 1.9 million acres of timberland in Louisiana and Oregon, a container and office equipment business, plus cash and an office block in San Francisco.

While these interests are concentrated in three private companies - Gaylord Holdings, Cavenham Forest Industries and Etzel - DS Kennedy, a small firm of San Francisco brokers, makes an unofficial market in all of them. This gives glimpse into Sir James's US interests since he controls 97 per cent of their shares.

Gaylord Holdings has sold its operating business and used the proceeds to pay off shareholders. Sir James received about \$240 million and further small distributions are likely, according to Mr Bill McCallum, a broker with DS Kennedy. On the strength of its timber interests, Cavenham borrowed more than \$200 million from Travelers, a leading US insurance company, and paid that to Sir James and minority shareholders. Even after this payout, Cavenham shares are worth about \$23 each, valuing Sir James's stake at nearly \$300 million. In fact, the timberland assets are likely to be worth much more than this.

Add in \$50 million cash taken out in the Zellerbach deal, plus a further \$60 million from selling the real estate, and Sir James has turned the \$360 million he originally invested in Zellerbach into little short of \$900 million.

Mercantile's
profits fall
44% to £42m

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Mercantile House yesterday announced a 44 per cent drop in pretax profits to £42 million, compared with £75.4 million the previous year, but the results held no surprises and Mercantile's share price remained strong.

The biggest blow to the company's performance over the year to April 30 was the turn-around in investment banking from a £42.7 million profit to a loss of £1.6 million. The loss was the result of heavy start-up costs and acute competition, and includes a large loss by Alexander Leung & Cruickshank on gilt-edged trading and equities.

Mercantile said the loss was not unexpected and that several years of approximate break-even performance had been expected before profits showed through. The results did not include profits from Mercantile's holding in Oppenheimer & Co Inc and Oppenheimer Capital Corp which were included in the previous year's figures. The

investment was sold towards the end of that year and the proceeds reinvested in investment banking activities.

Mercantile also suffered an £8 million loss from its involvement in Humes, the Australian firm, and it had earlier warned that it may be subject to a "material" tax claim on leasing activities.

Wholesale money-broking activities, however, produced a 33 per cent increase in profits from £30.1 million to £40.9 million, while fund management profits rose from £12.6 million to £15.9 million.

Immediately after the announcement, Mercantile's shares rose 7p to 558p, but they dropped back during the afternoon to close 1p up on the day at 552p. Uncertainty continued over the status of Quadrex's interest in the company. The US financial services company has still not made a formal offer to Mercantile to counter the bid by Brush & Commonwealth.

Tempus, page 24

BAA falls 5p as big
buyers stay away

By Ray Heath

While the rest of the stock market enjoyed a strong recovery yesterday, BAA shares fell as dealers reported a lack of institutional support to offset a steady stream of sales from small investors.

The price of the partly-paid £1 shares fell 5p to 141p - equivalent to 280p at the fixed offer price of 245p, and well below the average 290p bid by institutional investors in the tender offer.

The fall came despite an announcement that BAA's Gatwick airport overtook New York's John F Kennedy airport to become the world's second busiest after Heathrow, handling 15.85 million passengers in the year to end-April.

Allegations that the seven marketmakers in the BAA shares were deliberately discouraging business by quoting a wider than usual spread of 5p between the bid and offer price were denied by leading dealers.

"With a stock like this you don't know which way business was going to go, it could all have been one way," said a leading dealer who added that he would not be surprised to see the spread narrow to the more traditional 3p level seen in other privatisation issues.

But there were also reports that stockbrokers were making no effort to keep commissions to a minimum for those investors who wanted to sell their shares. This reflected the

reluctance to deal in the 100-share lots allocated in the fixed price offer to 2.1 million investors, which could further clog the already struggling settlement system of the Stock Exchange.

Once again, National Westminster Bank reported heavy trading through the computer dealing system installed in its 245 branches. One provincial stockbroker admitted that small investors were being sent along to NatWest whenever possible.

NatWest reported that it had sold 5.283 million shares for 22,704 clients during trading hours. But it was planning to keep its doors open up to 5pm or 6pm if customers were still queuing up.

On Tuesday, the first day of dealings, NatWest sold 7.6 million shares for 26,000 clients, and was expected to be similarly busy today.

Early indications from the Stock Exchange suggested that the measures taken to meet the settlement problems posed by the BAA allocations were having some effect. The initial processing and matching of bargains had gone fairly smoothly, said a Stock Exchange official.

In a further attempt to limit the settlement problem, the Stock Exchange is preparing to write to registrars of large companies, who are responsible for processing the transfer of shares, urging them to speed up their systems.

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TT 30/7/87

BUSINESS SUMMARY

Brazil moves towards IMF deal on loans

Brazil, the Third World's largest debtor, is showing signs of rapprochement with the international financial community, after months of stalemate on debt negotiations. Senhor Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, the Finance Minister, said Brazil was prepared to end a testy impasse with foreign creditors by striking an accord with the International Monetary Fund.

He insisted, however, that any formal accord would have to be preceded by negotiations with the country's 700 creditor banks "without interference by the IMF". Brazil's efforts to reschedule payments on its \$110 billion (£69 billion) foreign debt have been stalled since February, when a moratorium was declared on the \$68 billion the country owes to foreign commercial banks. But with the economy near recession and a harsh new austerity programme, it is seeking \$7.2 billion in new loans.

Housebuilder jumps 25p £2.5m order for Acrastyle

Shares in Charles Church Developments, the housebuilder, rose 25p to 176p on the announcement of two large building projects worth £50 million and totalling 540 homes. Work is to start in the next three months on 300 homes at Bicestor, Oxfordshire, spread over four years. The second development comprises 240 homes at Uckfield, Sussex.

Acrastyle, the Cumbrian company based at Ulverston, has won a £2.5 million contract from Hong Kong's main power-generating company, the China Light and Power Company, to supply control systems for use at China Light's sub-stations.

The order coincides with Acrastyle's 25th anniversary celebrations.

EEC 'yes' to takeover

The European Commission said it has approved the takeover by Munks Ferry (Shipbreaking) of St Helens, Merseyside, of the scrap metal business of George Cohen Sons and Company, part of the 600 Group. The commission said in Brussels that the merged group would be one of the largest scrap merchants in Britain, but there were larger merchants elsewhere in the European Economic Community. The new group would not be able to pursue an independent pricing policy but would have to follow international trends.

Meanwhile two proposed takeovers will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry has announced. They are the proposed purchase of the National Plant Development Organization and the Plant Breeding Institute by ICI, Booker and Unilever and the proposed acquisition of a Reed International subsidiary by Unigate.

Mothercare for BHS shop

Storehouse is to open a Mothercare shop within an existing BHS store in Belfast in October. This approach is thought to have considerable potential for the group and could lead to similar changes being made to other BHS outlets. The development could have the effect of stimulating sales within the flagging BHS operation. The Mothercare shop will be run by BHS management and staff.

Profits rise at Havelock

Havelock Europa, the shop-fitting group quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, raised pretax profits from £1.1 million to £3.1 million in the year to the end of April. Sales went up from £14.3 million to almost £40 million. The company, which has a strong order book, now intends to seek a full listing for its shares. On the stock market yesterday they responded to the results with a 10p rise to 379p.

President acquisition

President Entertainments, the leisure and restaurant group, is buying the Olivers (UK) restaurant chain from Ladbrooke Group for £4.71 million, to be raised through a placing of 2.14 million President shares. Olivers, a nationwide chain of 19 direct-managed and 11 franchised restaurants and bakeries, made profits of £181,000 in the year to December 25, 1986, on a turnover of £5.38 million.

Mr Robert Earl, the chairman of President, said Olivers would "provide us with the opportunity to develop the future franchising of our other restaurants."

STOCK MARKET

Heavy buying in Sears on talk of Holmes a Court bid

By Geoffrey Foster

Shares of Sears, the Selfridges and Saxe stores and William Hill betting shops group, rose to a new peak yesterday, on renewed bid speculation.

They firmed by 3.5p to 185p, after touching 188p on a hefty 11 million shares worth £20 million changed hands. Reports circulating in the market inferred that Mr Robert Holmes a Court had lost patience and decided to launch a bid for the company after recently increasing his stake to about 5.5 per cent.

Speculators have expected a bid for quite some time now, regarding Sears as an ideal break-up situation. Although its current stock market value, of more than £2.6 billion, would scare off most suitors they feel that the Australian entrepreneur's vast resources would be sufficient to swallow it.

The speculation has intensified as dealers took the view that Dewey Warren, the small insurance broker, which is the emerging Holmes a Court vehicle for a broad range of financial services, has gone cold on the idea of trying to get a bid in for the insurance broking arm of Hogg Robinson Group.

Shares of Hogg Robinson Insurance reflected that fact, dropping to 235p at one stage before closing the session 11p lower on balance at 248p.

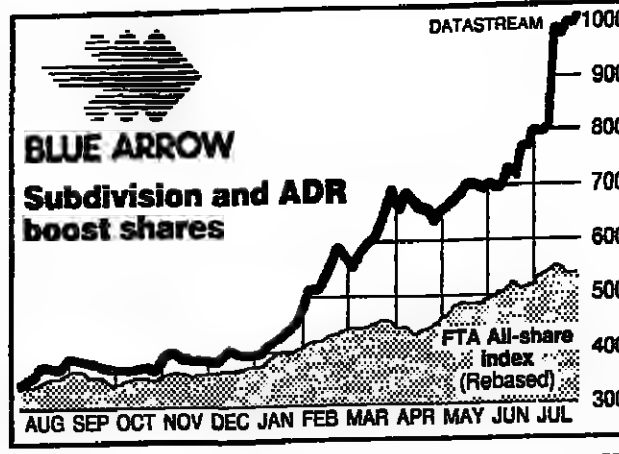
Elsewhere, the equities enjoyed another buoyant trading session, helped by Wall Street's record overnight close and the CBI report on the economy which gave no evidence to support the overheating theory.

Dealers were also confident that Imperial Chemical Industries will produce a bumper set of second-quarter figures today and the shares reflected this with a rise of 16p to £15.50 following a strong demand.

The FT-SE 100 share index recorded a gain of 24.5 points at one stage before closing 23.2 points up at 2,383.1, while the FT 30 share index ended 19.4 points higher at the day's best of 1,874.4.

Gilt-edged stocks, however, traded nervously and failed to hold on to early gains of 50p. Dealers remained cautious ahead of the next set of trade figures which are due early next month.

There seems to be no stopping Blue Arrow, Britain's largest employment agency run by Mr Tony Berry, as the shares jumped 20p to £10.18 yesterday. They should have a lot further to go in the short-



term if Mr Andrew Holland, analyst at County NatWest, the broker, has anything to do with them.

He still rates the shares a buy despite the 30 per cent rise they have enjoyed since the sparkling interim results an-

from £29 million to £33 million.

Mr Holland believes that the group is set to become one of the top service companies in the world, with turnover approaching £1 billion within the next year, while the forti-

London Securities, the property group rejuvenated by Mr David Pearl, rose by 7p to 110p ahead of an expansion move. The word is that the board will use its 10.5 per cent stake in the bigger Estate Property Investment as a springboard for a full bid. Dealers suggest that the bid will be unwelcome and expect EPI - 5p better at 275p - to resist strongly.

nounced in June. He is confident that the management will achieve success in the US, similar to that in Britain, with all its American subsidiaries trading ahead of budget.

The domestic recruitment side is currently enjoying a boom and the contract cleaning operation is also trading well above budget.

Although the current year's profit estimates are left unaltered at £20 million, County NatWest's pretax forecast for 1988 is upgraded substantially

coming share sub-division on August 10 and the ADR facility should also whet fund managers' appetites.

Gold shares came into their own as the metal took its cue from the soaring price of platinum - which recently broke through the \$600-an-ounce level - and advanced to \$459 an ounce.

Charities apparently suggest that the \$458-mark was a breakout level for gold bullion and now predict that the metal could climb all the way to

ALPHA STOCKS

Company	Volume '000	Company	Volume '000	Company	Volume '000
Allied-Lyons	3,800	English Chms	488	Rank Org	1,800
Amstrad	1,400	Falcons	580	Rank Hovis	400
Argyll	591	Gen Accident	151	Reddell	718
ASDA-MFI	8,500	GSC	7,500	Reed Int	2,200
Aus Br Foods	201	GKN	2,100	Reid Int	518
BET	583	Globe II	1,500	RMC Group	1,600
BTR	947	Globe IT	2,400	RTZ	1,300
BAT	789	Grand Mill	1,400	Rolls-Royce	8,000
Barclays	1,000	GUS 'A'	288	Rover	385
Bass	189	GUS 'B'	402	Royal B of Scot	1,000
Beecham	3,200	Guinness	4,500	Royal Int	1,050
Blue Circle	1,100	Harmonies 'A'	220	Sainsbury (J)	388
BOC	7,000	Hanson	17,000	Sears	11,000
Boots	2,400	Hawker Siddeley	2,800	Sedgwick Co	700
BPA Ind	139	Haslwood	1,800	Shaw Savill	217
BPC	709	Imp Chem Ind	3,400	Smith & Nephew	3,600
Br Aerospace	3,200	Jaguar	500	STC	1,600
Br Airways	4,700	Ladbroke	522	Stan Chart	140
Br Comm	771	Land Securities	1,500	Storehouse	6,300
Br Gas	19,000	Legal & Gen	1,800	Sun Alliance	217
Br Petroleum	5,300	Lloyds	5,800	Tarmac	1,100
Br Telecom	3,400	Lothian	6,500	TSB PIP	1,900
Br Travel	6,500	Marks & Spencer	5,200	Tesco	1,700
Burnet	434	MEPC	704	Thorn EMI	1,500
Burns	1,000	Milner	1,300	Traveller House	2,600
Cable & Wireless	427	Nat West	3,700	Trusthouse Forte	1,900
Cadbury Schwepp	1,300	Nest	5,100	Unilever	1,900
Coats Virella	1,600	P & O Dtd	164	Unicredit	1,400
Com Union	1,400	Pearson	974	Unicredit	1,400
Cornwallis	1,400	Persimmon Bldg	1,200	Wallacem	790
Courtaulds	945	Plessey	2,500	Woodworth	1,500
Dee Corp	8,000	Prudential	561		
Draughts Gp	895	Racal Elect	4,200		

WALL STREET

Dow falls in early trade

New York (Reuters) - Share prices remained narrowly mixed in slow, early trading yesterday, lacking motivation for a significant move in either direction, traders said.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 5.42 to 2,514.35 at one stage when the transport indicator was down 1.85 to 1,056.35 and the utilities average 0.30 lower at 200.09.

But despite the falls, advancing issues led declining shares by a slight margin. The US Treasury issues

were off their highs and the dollar traded in a narrow range.

The market was awaiting today's report on leading indicators, traders said.

The volatile Japanese issues were higher with Matsushita up 7 1/2 to 167, Hitachi up 5 1/2 to 79 and Honda up 5 to 108. Tokyo shares continued to firm overnight, lending support to the US issues.

Borden gained 2 1/2 to 62 1/2. It planned sale of petrochemical units to a limited partnership.

	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 20	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 9	Mar 8	Mar 7	Mar 6	Mar 5	Mar 4	Mar 3	Mar 2	Mar 1	Feb 28	Feb 27	Feb 26	Feb 25	Feb 24	Feb 23	Feb 22	Feb 21	Feb 20	Feb 19	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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COMMENT
City Panel discovers
goodness in Guinness

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US firm to buy Airco offshoot from BOC

The BOC Group has signed a letter of intent to sell its US-based Airco carbon graphite business at book value to Horshead Industries, of the US. The sale is subject to approvals from US anti-trust agencies.

BOC will keep its profitable needle coke business and establish a contract with Horshead Industries to supply needle coke from its Seadrift, Texas, facility.

In brief

● **PLASTIC CONSTRUCTION:** Six months to March 31. With figures in £000. Turnover 8,909 (9,127). Pretax profit 212 (237). Earnings per share 2.33p (33p).

● **BLANCHARDS:** Conditional agreement has been reached with Mr P. Ineson and his wife to acquire Mirabelle Designs. The price will be 757,500 new ordinary shares and the issue of loan notes requiring additional ordinary shares to be issued (unless Blanchards elects to pay cash) to the vendors, depending on profits of Mirabelle. Blanchards is also raising £750,000 by the issue of a further 468,750 new ordinary shares which have been conditionally placed with institutional investors at 160p each.

● **RADIS:** Half-year to May 31. Interim dividend 1.23p (1p). With figures in £000. Turnover 4,704 (3,686). Pretax profit 865 (681). Earnings per share 5.8p (4.6p).

● **WILLARE SYSTEMS:** The company is buying Astec Environmental Systems. The basic price is £600,000, based on profits for 1987, rising to £900,000, also based on profits. In addition, up to a further £400,000 may become payable, to be determined by profits. Willare has agreed to acquire from Britannia Security its 75 per cent holding in Heatsense Cables. This is conditional on Willare shareholders' approval as Mr Anthony Record is a director of Willare and Britannia.

● **JOSEPH WEBB:** Two subsidiaries, Joseph Webb (East Anglia) and Holmarrine, have entered into an agreement with Bourne Leisure (Hopton) for the disposal of their Hopton, Norfolk, summer holiday village, for £1.5 million in cash. A further £250,000 will be paid, conditional on Bourne obtaining planning permission on five acres of adjoining land already owned by it.

● **QUESTEL:** Half-year to April 30. Interim dividend 3.4p (2.3p). With figures in £000. Turnover 2,038 (1,331). Pretax profit 555 (439). Earnings per share 8.1p (6.4p).

● **PADANG SENANG HOLDINGS:** Six months to March 31. With figures in £000. Turnover 279 (243). Pretax profit 1,107 (867). Earnings per share 0.33p (0.34p).

● **TACE:** Six months to March 31. Interim dividend 3p (2.54p). With figures in £000. Turnover 12,277 (11,379). Pretax profit 1,802 (1,709). Earnings per share 12.30p (14.54p). Increased profits are expected in the second half, the board reports.

● **BCE HOLDINGS:** Year to March 31. With figures in £000. Final dividend 0.6p. With figures in £000. Turnover 9,223 (11,135). Pretax profit 1,107 (867). Earnings per share 2.9p (2.2p).

● **GORING KERR:** Half-year to March 31. Interim dividend 4.5p (3.85p). With figures in £000. Turnover 4,298 (3,793). Pretax profit 1,100 (1,023). Earnings per share 11.83p (10.45p). Increased profits are expected in the second half, the board reports.

American unions asked for pay help to beat Japanese

From Bailey Morris Washington

American car workers are holding historic talks with General Motors Corporation and the Ford Motor Company that are expected to set the tone of competitiveness in the US industry for the rest of the century.

Buffeted by a flood of quality imports from Japan and other Asian countries, the industry has embarked on a retrenchment plan that will force General Motors to reduce its workforce by 30,000 over the next decade. For the industry as a whole, there were projections that the workforce must be cut in half by the year 2000.

It is within this context that the big companies are seeking dramatic wage concessions from United Auto Workers, the car workers' union, in addition to more flexible staffing arrangements. The goal is to eradicate the \$6 an hour cost advantage enjoyed by Japanese companies.

Also influencing the talks are the warnings given by Mr Paul Volcker, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that wage and price settlements must continue to be kept down to prevent a resurgence of inflation. Mr Volcker cited progress in these areas over the past six years as one of the primary reasons inflation has been held at low levels.

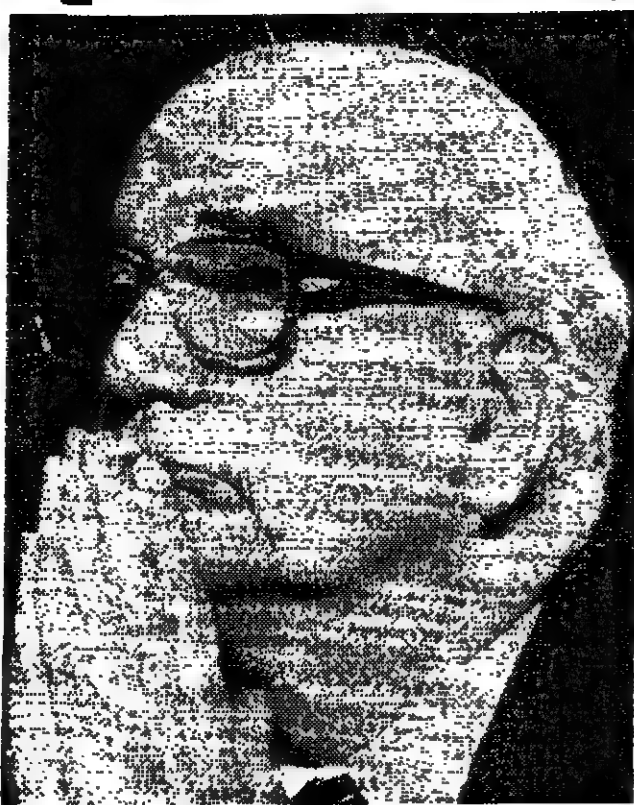
The union, also citing the Japanese model, is seeking unprecedented levels of job security that would mirror the Japanese system of lifetime security that has produced a stable, committed workforce.

Notably absent from the negotiations is the atmosphere of confrontation and hostility that has characterized talks between car workers and management over the past decade.

Both sides have indicated their intention of adopting a co-operative approach that they hope will produce a new contract by September 14 when the present agreements expire.

"For the first time, there appears to be a broader recognition that we are in this re-trenchment together and must therefore work together to build the car companies of the future," said a high-level union official.

A guiding factor in the talks will be the agreement between



Paul Volcker: salaries must be kept down to check inflation

the car workers and the management of New United Motors Manufacturing Inc. a joint venture in California of GM and Toyota.

The agreement, again using the Japanese model, is built on a co-operative, incentive approach. Employees and managers are divided into small teams to ensure greater job involvement and greater flexibility in defining work and production goals. The approach has been so effective in boosting productivity that it has already spread to traditional GM and Ford assembly-line plants.

But there are still areas of contention, expected to produce heated, 11th-hour negotiations and last-minute voting by the UAW rank-and-file.

These include a two-tier wage proposal by the companies, allowing them to hire new workers at a lower salary scale. In addition, the companies want to limit or phase out altogether automatic cost-of-living increases.

The union's demands for greater job security are likely to be accepted for the first time but would fall far below the lifetime guarantees sought by the UAW officials said.

Another area of contention is likely to be the huge management bonuses the big companies have paid to top executives. Union officials want profit sharing for both management and workers to be discussed at the bargaining table.

Boardroom posts for Sir Kenneth Newman

Control Risks Group, Sir Kenneth Newman, previously Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, joins the boards of Control Risks and Control Risks Response Services from August 1. Mr JC van der Hoeke joins the boards of Control Risks Prevention Services and Control Risks Response Services.

Carr Boyd Minerals: Mr Bill Galbraith, chairman and managing director, is to retire. He will remain as a non-executive director. Dr John Daniels becomes executive chairman and Mr Colin Loosmore is made managing director.

Harrisons & Crossfield: Mr Peter Stammers becomes a director from August 1.

Minerals: Mr Tony Hall has been appointed managing director, succeeding Mr Colin Loosmore who will remain as a non-executive director.

Barclays Bank: Mr James Biello has been made senior vice-president of the Special Industries Group's corporate division in New York. Mr Ian Mackrell becomes senior vice-president of Energy, corporate division in New York, and deputy head of the bank's international energy division.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd Holdings: Mr Peter Holloway joins the board.

Cleanaway: Mr Peter Heath has been appointed managing director.

Biddle & Co: Mr Martin Webster, Mr Jonathan Reason and Mr Kim Walker become partners.

Greenwell Montagu Securities: Mr Richard Goulding becomes finance director. Mr Rod Drake becomes operations director and Mr Tom Pederson becomes director of the Asia-Pacific region.

Cophorne Hotels: Mr Peter Branch becomes vice-president of marketing.

APPOINTMENTS

Boardroom posts for Sir Kenneth Newman

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RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
BAA (245p)	141-5	155
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

FOREIGN EXCHANGES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

EURO-MONEY DEPOSITS %	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

BASE LENDING RATES	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

BULLION	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

A MAJOR CONFERENCE ON THE CHANNEL TUNNEL	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

RAILS INTO EUROPE	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

Railway Gazette INTERNATIONAL	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

EURO TUNNEL	Perpetual (180p)	1987
British Gas	173	173
British Telecom	163	163
British Airways	173	173
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1
British Airways (250p)	370-1	370-1

Commodity fund 'wins backing'

Geneva (Reuters) — The United Nations Common Fund for Commodities has now received enough pledges of support to allow it to come into force, senior UN officials said yesterday.

Countries which have either ratified the fund, or told the current session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development that they intend to ratify it, have pledged 66.95 per cent of its capital.

Two thirds of the \$470 million (£294 million) pool aimed at steadying commodity prices had to be pledged before it could be activated.

The Peruvian vice-minister for foreign trade, Señor José Ley Elias, ratified the fund on

Scottish airports firm makes £463,000 profit

Highlands and Islands Airports Limited, which runs eight small Scottish airports, made an operating profit of £463,000 on a turnover of £8 million. This, however, was after a grant of £2.9 million from the Scottish Development Department. The operating surplus will be carried over to reserves.

The company was established in March last year as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Civil Aviation Authority to operate the airports.

Mr Robert Crawford, the chairman, yesterday said the company's results bill had amounted to £1.25 million, representing a "disproportionate" part of the operating costs — 13 per cent.

"Excepting Sumburgh (the Shetland's airport), these airports are provided at a loss solely to serve their communities," Mr Crawford confirmed that the company had appealed against the assessment.

MBS in £7.88m deal for Combro

Former IBM executives Mr Owen Williams and Mr Stafford Taylor, who have founded MBS, the former Micro Business Systems, from the brink of disaster last year, are making their first big acquisition.

They are buying the Manchester-based Combro, one of IBM's largest microcomputer distributors in Europe, for £7.88 million. The deal involves the issue of 5.14 million shares, of which 2 million will be placed by the vendors.

At the same time MBS is raising a further £1.2 million through the issue of a further 857,000 shares to pay for the acquisition and integration costs.

Combpro's owners have warranted that profits for the year ended last month will be not less than £900,000, and that

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
Allied Lyons (7456)	380 80 92 2 1 15	480 30 47 56 22 32 35	Alcan (1778)	1850 185 250 25 75 75	1700 150 200 250 40 70 82
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
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Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180
British Airways (181)	140 26 36 42 4 9 11	180 14 25 34 11 19 20	British Telecom (182)	180 180 180 180 180 180	180 180 180 180 180 180

	200	7	16	21	2	5	14	
mach	450	115	125		2	5	14	Tr 11% 1991
567)	500	77	90	105	56	11	54	2100
	300	38	75	80	27	57	57	
	500	14	26	46	46	52	52	
notes	220	47	53	63	4	7	11	Tr 11% 03/07
202)	300	25	36	46	19	24	24	2110
	330	14	26	34	19	24	24	
TR	300	45	50	60	2	7	10	
330	21	31	40	50	9	17	20	
330	4	5	16	25	27	33	35	
517)	50	67	67	77	77	77	77	FT-SE
ave	500	37	55	70	15	30	38	2150
div	500	37	55	70	15	30	38	2150
	500	12	34	45	37	55	60	2200
de Bours	1100	30	40	50	40	50	60	2250
1-20)								2250
								2250
								2250

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Alumina	Industrial A-D	
2	Newman Inds	Industrial L-R	
3	Yarnac (an)	Industrial A-D	
4	BET (an)	Industrial A-D	
5	Hill (an)	Industrial A-D	
6	Sutton	Industrial A-D	
7	Eleco	Industrial A-D	
8	Law & Bonar	Industrial L-R	
9	Davies & Newman	Industrial A-D	
10	Phua	Industrial A-D	
11	Guinness (an)	Industrial A-D	
12	BTP	Industrial A-D	
13	Celestion	Industrial A-D	
14	Rancho Eng	Industrial A-D	
15	Adair	Industrial A-D	
16	Charter Cons	Industrial A-D	
17	Dyson (an)	Industrial A-D	
18	Brown (an)	Industrial A-D	
19	Booth Inds	Industrial A-D	
20	Woodworth (an)	Industrial A-D	
21	Talfer	Industrial A-D	
22	Redford (an)	Industrial A-D	
23	Tatner Rudge	Industrial A-D	
24	Warrington (an)	Industrial A-D	
25	Barnard Trust	Industrial A-D	
26	Wharfedale	Industrial A-D	
27	Delta	Industrial A-D	
28	Matthew (an)	Industrial A-D	
29	Rat & W.A.	Industrial A-D	
30	Con Steamers	Industrial A-D	
31	Tate & Lyle	Industrial A-D	
32	Helm of London	Industrial A-D	
33	Sound Diffusion	Industrial A-D	
34	APV Baker	Industrial A-D	
35	GRA	Industrial A-D	
36	Scantronic	Industrial A-D	
37	Aurora	Industrial A-D	
38	Dinkel Heel	Industrial A-D	
39	Graham Lawrence	Industrial A-D	
40	Canon St	Industrial A-D	
41	ML Hops	Industrial A-D	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Monday. Dealings end August 7. Contango day August 10. Settlement day August 17.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (an) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 24.)

1987	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	%
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
10						

APRIL 1965

MBAS

SALES REPRESENTATIVE EAST MIDLANDS

DIRECTOR GENERAL

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

July 30, 1987

Japanese companies, which once prided themselves on offering their workers lifelong employment, are now adopting practices that have become well established in the United States and Europe. When they have to restructure or retrench, but are loath to make people redundant, they call in professional outplacement consultants who help these people to obtain positions equal to or better than their former jobs.

So far, there is only a handful of Japanese firms offering this relatively new-style counselling, but demand is increasing. In Europe, Britain is emerging as the leader in this field, followed by France.

Yet, with unemployment falling in most industrialized countries, can there be an expanding role for consultants whose mission may be defined in terms of helping redundant employees to overcome stress and find alternative employment? External consultants specializing in this field in the UK, as elsewhere, are increasingly used by major multinational companies, including banks and financial conglomerates, chemical, motor, oil and food companies — all industries undergoing a process of change.

In the United States, demand has grown consistently in the past 20 years with the search for efficiency, which has included

major corporate restructuring, divestment, mergers and more recently, downsizing to meet lower market demand.

This is now a key challenge to reduce operating costs. Companies have learned, however, that it must be handled with a minimum of damage, dislocation or insensitivity.

Any of these situations, but especially the continuing need for restructuring to match changing market situations, can result in the need to eliminate certain jobs. For its public image, for the dignity of those involved, and for the morale and productivity of those who stay on, companies now realize such decisions have to be handled more humanely than in the past.

Outplacement counselling can play a major role in the early stages of shock and anger by providing constructive support to an individual's reaction to the loss of a job, and helping him or her develop a new positive attitude, which is necessary to achieve new employment.

Following some years of streamlining to make industry more competitive, rebuilding, re-investing and restructuring are producing new attitudes and a new approach towards people who have, for various reasons (through no fault of their own), become redundant.

The manner in which people are

Peter Trigg: Companies realize redundancies must be handled more humanely than before

New jobs for old in today's changing industrial scene



Peter Trigg is managing director of Drake Beam Morin UK Ltd, part of an international consultancy with 60 offices in Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and the Far East

handled by a company can have a marked effect on the morale of employees who remain and, of course, on the company's reputation and standing in the community.

With proper outplacement counselling and advice, employees should not be too concerned about releasing personnel because, in Drake Beam Morin's experience, almost all counselled obtain better jobs and increased pay. So every one wins — the employees because they find better jobs than before and the company because it is able to shed staff it can no longer afford.

By professional, experienced counselling and appropriate career identification, we find people attending the DBM's individual or

group courses emerge psychologically restored and emotionally confident about which career direction to follow and how to go about achieving their life and career objectives.

In the United States, calling in outplacement counselling services when redundancies are unavoidable is now well established. In Britain, such counselling is rarer, but, with staff reductions, the practice is growing significantly under the continuing necessary restructuring for corporate UK to be competitive.

In America, even now, with the economy entering its fifth consecutive year of expansion, it is estimated that tens of thousands of executives are likely to be made redundant. Friends and business

acquaintances and executive recruiters may be useful in finding alternative employment, but these specialist consultants shore up battered self-esteem and provide training, as well as guide employees at all levels to find good positions.

In their book *Outplacement Techniques*, William J. Morin and Lyle Yorks, of DBM Inc, rightly observe that "despite the fact that termination is a pervasive fact of corporate life, until recently, the subject has been largely ignored in personnel literature". For almost all employees, whether at executive or lower levels, it is the first opportunity to assess skills and strengths (as well as weaknesses), to look more carefully at achieve-

ments and identify very clearly life and career objectives.

Additionally, a good deal of coaching and training, principally in presentation, verbally and orally, is carried out, ensuring that the individual is more equipped to succeed in whichever job he or she obtains. Much of the counselling moves quickly from rejection and loss of confidence to positive attitudes and the activity necessary to succeed in creating new career opportunities.

Full support services — word processing, telephone, desk and reference library, audio and video materials — ensure complete dedication to the task in hand, namely, to obtain a better and usually more appropriate position.

It is interesting to note that

major organizations are now increasingly examining their outplacement policies but few have seriously looked at mid-career guidance, which is beginning to evolve in an effort to delay some inevitable and abrupt terminations. Mid-career guidance, sometimes associated with voluntary separation programmes, must be an area from which all employees at every level benefit. The company thereby constructively reduces the middle management blockages, becoming more economical in its operations and creating better opportunities for those managers left in the company.

Outplacement counselling, including mid-career guidance, is certain to grow in this country as a systematic and supportive process that advises executives and all other employees who are being terminated. Areas covered are training, coaching, self-appraisal and identification of new employment opportunities appropriate to his or her needs, skills, experience and talents. Outplacement counselling helps place the terminated employee in a new and more appropriate job.

In an enlightened industrial society, it should become part of everybody's severance support package. It is good progressive management meeting its social and economic obligations compassionately and constructively.

Appointments Phone: 01-481 4481

Appointments Phone: 01-481 4481

AMBASSADOR PACKAGING

SALES REPRESENTATIVE EAST MIDLANDS AREA

We are a major UK protective packaging company. Due to expansion and promotions within the Company a vacancy has arisen for an experienced Industrial Salesman to join our highly successful sales team, selling a range of high quality packaging products in the East Midlands area.

We are looking for a person who can demonstrate a successful career in sales — not necessarily packaging, as full product training will be given.

Initiative, drive, enthusiasm and commitment to providing customers with the best service available are essential.

The Company offers an excellent salary and bonus scheme, company car and the usual benefits commensurate with a major company. Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

J.E. Townsend, Sales Manager
Ambassador Packaging Ltd.,
Salford Street, Aston,
Birmingham B6 7SE.

TURNING POINT

Rehabilitation and Care

INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANT & TRAINING OFFICER (Alcohol & Other Drugs)

£15,285-£16,982 inc.

Drugs and alcohol use in the workplace is an increasing area of concern for employers. Turning Point is seeking to expand its work in this area by creating this new post to promote the adoption of company policies to assist employees with drug and alcohol problems.

The postholder will be based in London and will undertake training for personnel managers and other key staff to equip them to recognise and deal with substance use at work.

Consultancy for senior company management and Union officials in the development and implementation of employee assistance programmes. Other areas of work will include assisting in the marketing, fundraising and development of new services to cater for substance users in employment.

This varied post requires a broad range of skills and you are invited to apply if you have knowledge or experience in some of the following areas: training, personnel management, industrial relations and problems related to substance use. Must be confident to train at all levels of management and to work independently.

For an application form and job description phone 01-806 3947.

Closing date: 21 August 1987.

Turning Point is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

DYNAMIC TECHNOLOGY LIMITED.

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM SALES MANAGER

DTL, a new and revitalised force, in the broadcast industry for the past 17 years, has recently been purchased from London Weekend Television and moved into new enlarged premises.

We now require additional staff to sell our MAJOR SYSTEMS CAPABILITY, which we recently demonstrated to the world by obtaining the highly prestigious contract from NBC NEW YORK to design and build its 45,000 square foot INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST CENTRE for the 1988 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES IN KOREA.

The successful applicants will be well versed in broadcast television techniques and will be capable of negotiating major electronic system sales from concepts to quotation and subsequent placing of contracts. He/She will be involved in all phases of the projects from guiding engineering to detailing commercial and financial requirements.

The company uses very sophisticated CAD SYSTEMS for both quotation and building phases of systems and for its manufacture of standard broadcast products, you will be expected to become familiar with this style of operation.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience and will be supplemented by a generous bonus which will be based on results. Company car, health and pension schemes will be in line with the importance of the position.

Please apply to: Dave Craddock on 01-961 4986 during office hours or outside of office hours on (0832) 240294.

Dynamic Technology Ltd.,
13 Cumberland Avenue, Park Royal, London NW10 7RH.

DYNAMIC OPERATOR FOR LONDON DISCOUNT SUPERSTORE. £40,000 P.A.

THE STORE

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THE OPERATOR

Will have total control and responsibility for selling, staff and stock control. Generous salary plus substantial share of weekly turnover. Company car. This appointment is worth £40K a year if you have the necessary skills, background, experience and firm personality.

ACTION

If you feel you measure up to this specification please write to Mr J. B. Mirchandani, Unique House, Woodfield Road, London W9 2BL, and mark your envelope RLP to ensure confidentiality.

Outstanding opportunity for career minded Graduate or MBA

West London

£ Excellent + Car

Our client is the UK subsidiary of a major US multinational with a substantial share of the UK office systems and equipment market.

As a result of internal promotion they now seek to appoint an Operations Audit Manager for the UK. You will lead a multi-disciplinary team in operational reviews to include performance assessment and the effectiveness of business procedures and systems. Emphasis is placed on close liaison with line management to ensure the implementation of agreed proposals. Career prospects are outstanding — it is anticipated that this development role will lead to opportunities within finance or other divisions at a later date.

Candidates, aged 28-35, should be professionally qualified graduates or preferably MBAs, with

experience in the financial, systems or engineering fields, gained within a multi-national environment.

You should be able to demonstrate proven analytical and consultancy skills and an ability to negotiate at senior level. In addition, you must possess a strong personal presence, commercial awareness and well developed management skills.

The successful candidate will be offered an attractive remuneration package and the prospect of a challenging and rewarding role within this dynamic environment.

Interested applicants should contact Mark Carrigan ACA on 0753 856151

or write to him at Kingsbury House, 6 Sheet Street, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 1BG.



Michael Page Partnership

International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Windsor St Albans Leatherhead Birmingham Nottingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow & Worldwide
A member of Addison Consultancy Group PLC

HEALTH FIRST

The company is a major force in the private medical insurance field within the United Kingdom and part of Mutual of Omaha, the world's largest medical insurer. Due to business growth and our intention to continue the close liaison with medical providers, the position below is now vacant due to internal promotion.

PROVIDER AFFAIRS MANAGER Bournemouth Based excellent package plus car

The position reports to the company's Medical Director and key issues of the role are as follows:

- To maintain, develop and create close liaison links with independent hospital groups and individual private hospitals.
- To negotiate preferential terms with providers which will benefit our policyholders.
- To assist the Medical Director in expanding the market share for the company by increasing service facilities available to policyholders.
- To maintain a portfolio of all private facilities and providers throughout the United Kingdom.

The successful candidate will essentially have direct experience in the medical insurance or private health care industry, proven experience at managerial level in a public relations, marketing or senior liaison role; excellent communication skills and be an adept negotiator.

The company can offer a challenging role at an exciting time in the organisation's growth with resultant career opportunities. The employment package includes a good salary, company car, family medical cover, non-contributory pension, PHI and life assurance schemes.

Applications with full CV and details of present salary should be forwarded to:

Stephen Hall (Personnel Manager)
Health First
Richmond Hill
Bournemouth
BH2 6EQ

HEALTH FIRST

From Mutual of Omaha International Ltd.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLERS -NATIONWIDE

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS ROLE IN AN EXCITING INDUSTRY

£23,000pa + car + benefits

+ excellent career prospects

Reporting to the Managing Director, the successful candidates will be key members of management teams responsible for management information, business planning and co-ordinating annual budgets.

You must be a qualified accountant with the proven ability to manage a fast moving business in a creative and challenging environment. Excellent communication skills are essential as you will have a key role in influencing business decisions. You must also be capable of motivating and managing a small group of people to work successfully as part of the business.

Applications with full details of education, experience and present salary should be sent to:

RYEDALE ASSOCIATES
Hunter House, 57 Goodramgate, York YO1 2LS
Tel: (0904) 610657

HEAD HUNTERS RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

A fast expanding City business require Degree qualified research executive. Previous experience in financial services or insurance sectors would be helpful. Ideally would suit 22-27 year old wishing to work in a small team with scope for job and career development.

Competitive salary and other benefits.

Please contact Emma on 01 283 9801

SALES/FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

The Efficiency Development Unit provides advice to industry on grants and financial support schemes to improve business and process efficiency.

We require experienced self-motivated individuals who can operate at senior director level as consultants, advisers, on an independent basis throughout the U.K. Full training will be given, but previous management experience is an advantage in sales, finance or engineering.

Use is not a restriction and a high level of income can be achieved. Please supply full details and CV to: Efficiency Development Unit, St Mary's Grange, Easthanger, Colchester, Essex, CO5 0HD. Tel: 0206 215506.

ARE YOU IN CONTROL?

An opportunity has arisen for a bright and enthusiastic person to control all aspects of our Order Processing department. You will be well organised, capable of working under pressure and on your own initiative. You should possess a humorous personality with a good sense of team spirit but with the maturity to supervise other staff.

Previous experience in either order processing or another computer company though not essential would be advantageous.

It is doubtful that anyone under 23 would possess relevant experience, however if you feel you possess the right qualities please apply.

Please send a C.V. and handwritten application to:

Miss. C. Scott,
Merchant Systems PLC,
Systems House,
91 Blackfriars Road,
London SE1 8HW.

MacBlain Nash

Carrington House,
130 Regent Street,
LONDON W1R 5FE.

Recruitment
Consultants

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

Personnel and Training Manager

A Key Position for a Dynamic Professional

c£17,500

City of London

Our clients, a well respected professional organisation with an illustrious past, are now looking for an experienced Personnel and Training Manager with the flair and dynamism to lead them towards an exciting future.

In this vital role you will have the overall responsibility for developing the personnel and training policies and practices of the organisation, for establishing and developing structured training programmes, the assessment of staff and control of the most cost-effective methods of providing personnel to meet the organisation's changing needs. A key area of responsibility will be the development of individual career development programmes.

To fill this position, you'll need to be a graduate aged 25-40, with at least 5 years' experience in personnel - 3 of which should have been in a managerial position. In addition, you should be a member of the IPM, a car driver, and have the ability to get your message across using the written and spoken word.

These talents will be generously rewarded. Our clients can offer you a highly competitive salary of c£17,500 - plus mortgage allowance, non-contributory pension scheme - and the other benefits associated with a senior position within a prestigious and forward looking organisation.

So if you're ready for this stimulating challenge, please write now to: Steven Wilson, PER, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PP.

PER

Steven Wilson, PER, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PP.

HORSELL GRAPHIC INDUSTRIES, an aggressive sales and marketing led organisation, has grown from £3m - £70m in less than 10 years with future expansion planned to accelerate! Supplying litho plates, chemicals and processing equipment to the printing industry worldwide, we aim to further increase our share of this £multi-billion market.

Marketing Strategist Global

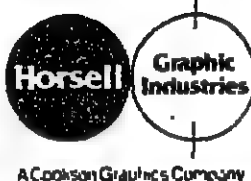
As leading market strategists, we are looking for a unique individual capable of mapping out concepts within an international framework and then implementing them using creative worldwide promotions. In representing the business development phase, business strategy, market plans and promotion tactics, the very highest standards will be expected.

Your personal characteristics and experience must prove the ability to handle all facets of the above growth and expansion - and to grasp this unique opportunity to demonstrate both international and Board potential.

EXPERIENCE

Responsible to the Sales & Marketing Director for managing the Business Development function, your experience should be in one of the following spheres:

- printing industry/marketing/international
- technologist/marketing/international
- business/marketing/international
- degree/marketing/international



A Cookson Graphics Company

REWARDS

for this senior position include

- * unlimited career potential
- * expanding and successful environment
- * high salary + car + pension etc.

Please send CV to Sandy McDowell, Human Resources Manager, Horsell Graphic Industries Ltd, Howley Park Estate, Morley, Leeds LS27 0QT or telephone 0532 537711.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS GROUP

3 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, London EC2M 5PJ

Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576

Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-256 8501

Outstanding opportunities for experienced and dedicated professionals to generate and implement innovative and creative growth plans

UK and International Managers

SALES/MARKETING AND TRAINING

BASED ESSEX

Part of an internationally known group whose name is synonymous with innovation and quality, our client is a well established and highly successful UK company - market leaders in the development, manufacture and marketing of high technology inspection equipment used worldwide for quality control, maintenance, research and security.

The successful candidates will be aged 28-40 with appropriate background in industrial sales/marketing. Drive, enthusiasm and initiative are vital in all four positions.



GENERAL EXPORT SALES MANAGER

£27,000-£30,000

To take full responsibility for dealer sales in Middle East, Africa and most of Europe through two export sales managers and sales to the rest of the world through associate companies in Japan, Germany and USA. (Ref: A/19477/TT).



UK GENERAL SALES MANAGER

£26,000-£28,000

To manage all aspects of UK sales through field and sales office managers and their sales and liaison teams. (Ref: B/19477/TT).



EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

£24,000-£27,000

Reporting to the General Export Sales Manager, to train, motivate and manage European dealers (except Germany, Austria and Switzerland). Must be prepared to spend 50-75% of time overseas. (Ref: C/19477/TT).



INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR

£18,000-£21,000

To undertake training needs analysis plus design, recommendation and compilation of programmes and packages for use by Sales and Marketing Management of widely varying nationalities. (Ref: D/19477/TT).

Remuneration packages include good basic salaries, free life assurance, free BUPA membership (after one year's service), contributory pension scheme, relocation assistance to Essex. Comprehensive training that is second to none will enable you to make the most of your skills and past experience with a progressive and dynamic organisation which really does acknowledge ability and results. Applications in strict confidence quoting appropriate reference will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager: CJA.

Please note selected candidates will be interviewed in August.



A secure, challenging and varied appointment

PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY - ACCOUNTANT

LONDON EC2

£18,000-£25,000

A WELL-ESTABLISHED MEDIUM-SIZED FIRM OF SOLICITORS

For this new appointment we invite applications from candidates, aged 40-52, who are qualified accountants (ACA/ACCA/ACMA) or ACIS with at least 7 years' administration experience, including heading the financial management of a small to medium sized partnership or service company, using modern computerised accounting systems. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Partners for managing the financial and general administration of the partnership, assisted by a small but efficient team. Key aspects will be long-term financial planning and the overall development and implementation of systems to keep pace with the expansion of the firm's business. Essential personal qualities include the ability to communicate persuasively and concisely, with strong but diplomatic management skills. Initial salary negotiable £18,000-£25,000. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PSA 143/TT, to the Managing Director: ALPS.

3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON WALL, LONDON, EC2M 5PJ. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-256 8501. ORGANISATIONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE ON RECRUITMENT: PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-625 7535.

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Two trainee positions have now become available for intelligent, ambitious, motivated individuals.

It is preferable that applicants would currently be earning in excess of £10,000. Call Glyn Moss on 01-629 5814.

DIRECTOR

British Consultants Bureau

The British Consultants Bureau is a non-profitmaking association promoting the work of British Consultants in the international marketplace.

To replace the present incumbent who will shortly be retiring, a Director is now sought to lead the Bureau into the 1990's and to develop the UK share of the increasing worldwide demand for consultancy services.

Representing the interests of member consultancies, this challenging role will involve marketing and managing the Bureau. The Director will be expected to sit on international committees, liaise with UK government and various aid agencies and also organise meetings, missions and seminars.

To fulfil this role, the ideal candidate will have an understanding of consultancy and the workings of central government. Experience should include both strategic and practical management and the marketing of services to overseas clients would also be a distinct advantage.

Possibly in the 50-57 age bracket, the person sought will have the ability to function effectively at senior government level and will also have the innovative qualities and enthusiasm to market the Bureau to the media and through public presentations.

Based in central London, this position carries a negotiable salary around £25,000. Candidates should be available to take up this position by the beginning of January 1988.

To apply, please send full details quoting reference MCS-6108 to arrive not later than 12 August 87.

The Director
British Consultants Bureau
Westminster Palace Gardens,
1-7 Artillery Row,
London SW1P 1RJ.

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Join a quality team with the
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Kyle Stewart are the leading UK Company in Design and Construct, one of the fastest growing sectors of the construction industry. As a result of our continuing success in this area, the Design Group is looking for a Senior Architect with significant experience in pharmaceutical developments, which has ideally included designing laboratories, pharmaceutical production facilities, and/or working to similar clean-sterile specification in allied functions.

Additionally we are looking for someone with experience at Project Architect level on major retail, commercial and industrial projects from concept to completion with minimum supervision.

There's real responsibility for people with

imagination and flair in a dedicated professional environment with the added satisfaction of seeing your designs built and working under one roof with other specialists on a variety of large projects throughout the UK.

We offer exciting career prospects, a negotiable salary commensurate with experience, car, 6 weeks holiday, profit share, pension scheme with private medical benefits for self and family and four times life cover. To discuss these appointments please ring our Chief Architect,

Mr D. E. Herbert for further details on 01-200 7070 or apply in writing to: Crawford Jamieson, Personnel Officer, Kyle Stewart Limited, Ment House, Edgware Road, Colindale, London NW9 5AF.



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Excellent salary + large benefits by negotiation.
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Hammersmith, London W6 0LT
Tel: 01 748 8811

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Address _____
Postcode _____ Tel No _____
Present Occupation _____ Age _____

UK SALES MANAGER
AND UK MARKETING
MANAGER

Required by well established US exhibition organisers who will shortly establish a London sales base. These positions will appeal to young and aggressive Sales/Marketing professionals with a background in exhibitions or related media fields (Advertising/Publishing). Excellent remuneration package offered. In the first instance please forward CV to:

Mr Gunnar Kuechler
C/O Peter Brodie and Company,
6 Albemarle St,
London W1X 3HF.
Tel 01 493 6833

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clear thinking,
enthusiastic and are
going to make
something of life, call
the Recruitment Officer
on 01-629 5268.

Deputy Director
British Antarctic Survey
Cambridge up to £28,215

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director which will become vacant in the Spring of 1988.

The British Antarctic Survey initiates and conducts programmes of scientific research in Antarctica and its surrounding oceans and atmosphere - with direct responsibility to the Natural Environment Research Council. BAS maintains five permanent stations in the British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. It manages its own Antarctic logistics; controls and operates two ships and three aircraft in support of its field activities. Total staff number some 400 personnel. Annual budget is around £15 million.

The Deputy Director is one of a small team of senior management responsible for the implementation of UK science policy in the Antarctic. He or she will need to have a wide grasp of polar science preferably including Antarctic experience and be able to deal with the complex logistic arrangements required to carry out research in a remote environment. Experience of research management in a large organisation would be highly advantageous.

The successful candidate will be an outstanding scientist with a national and international reputation in one of the branches of atmospheric, biological or earth sciences. He or she will need to be able, critically, to assess research proposals and ensure their fruitful prosecution. The post will involve regular travel to the Antarctic and visits to other centres of Antarctic research.

This is a permanent post, but a five-year appointment may be considered.

The appointment is pensionable under the NERC superannuation scheme. Terms and conditions are those in the British Civil Service and include assistance towards the cost of relocation where applicable.

Application forms may be obtained from Miss L. Ashby at the address given below, or by telephoning (0793) 40101 ext 328. Completed applications, including a full CV, should be sent to the Establishment Officer, Natural Environment Research Council, Polar House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 1EU, not later than 21 August 1987. Late applications will be accepted from overseas provided notification of intent to apply has been received by this date.

The Natural Environment Research Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer. All jobs in the UK are open to men and women of all ethnic groups and the Council also welcomes applications from disabled people.

Natural
Environment
Research
Council

Client Services Supervisor
London c£12,000

Overseas Financial Services is the largest investment management consultancy of its kind in the UK. Our experience, based on very high standards of professionalism means that our reputation is growing and we are increasing our market share in this specialised market.

We are now looking for a Client Services Supervisor to strengthen the "back-up" in our London office. Aged between 22-25 our ideal candidate will be of graduate calibre with an outstanding, positive and lively personality. You must have well developed communication skills and the confidence to liaise with international clients and consultants at all levels.

However, the main prerequisite to success is flair for administration with an eye for detail. If you have experience in the use of computerised systems and are an intelligent problem solver, can cope in the front line, under pressure and at the same time apply your own personal presence, please write in the first instance to Kevin Mudd at the address below:



OVERSEAS FINANCIAL SERVICES
Centric House, 391 The Strand, London WC2R 0LT
Telephone: 01-379 3452

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

IT Management Consultancy

To £40,000
+ Car

Our continued success and expansion means that we are looking for additional consultants to join our Information Technology Consulting Practice.

Our work principally involves giving advice to clients, in both the private and public sectors, on the managerial and strategic aspects of IT. Typical assignments include such areas as:

- strategic planning
- telecommunications
- project management
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London

We are independent of systems suppliers and are acknowledged leaders in Professional IT Management Consultancy. With us you would gain experience of a wide range of industries and applications, as well as keeping abreast of the latest developments and techniques. You will also work regularly with consultants from other disciplines, broadening and enhancing your expertise within a few months of joining us.

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You may be with a consultancy, supplier or user, working with large minis, mainframes or networked systems. You are likely to be aged between 28 and 35 with a degree and proven track record. Your experience may include:

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You are good in your field with sound commercial awareness and excellent communicating skills. We offer one of the most exciting and challenging opportunities presently available. If you are interested in joining us, send a concise CV giving personal, career and salary details, quoting Ref. C21 to Patrick Chapman at:

Arthur Young Management Consultants,
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Overseeing the Management Accounts function of the International Division, you'd be heading up a team of 7, producing monthly management accounts and group results assessments, quarterly accounts, annual statutory accounts, and corporation, income and VAT tax returns. The role would also actively involve you in developing accounting systems and procedures to maximise the quality of management information. The skill to train and motivate your team of staff will be important, as will the ability to develop good relations with senior management of other Frizzell companies.

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With offices in Poole as well as London, frequent travel will be involved. For both posts, computer experience would be helpful. The rewards for meeting the challenge of these posts will be generous, and as well as excellent career prospects, you'd receive circa £20,000 pa plus a company car.

For more information about either of these posts, please write to: Marilyn Gidding, Personnel Manager (London/Provinces), The Frizzell Group Limited, Frizzell House, 14/22 Elder Street, London E1 6DF.

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A TEST OF
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Leeds £16.5k + benefits

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Join the Leaders in Sub-sea Technology

Here at the Knightsbridge, London headquarters of UK Texaco Limited, our Producing and Construction department is seeking a highly skilled Senior Process Engineer to join the team handling the engineering and construction of major offshore field development projects. These involve every area of process engineering, including multiphase flow, corrosion control, system safety and operability and flow sheet simulation.

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A BSc or equivalent in Chemical Engineering is essential, and your oil industry experience should include training in multiphase flow, corrosion control, flow sheet simulation and general process controls and instrumentation. A sound understanding of programming using application packages is also vital. We think it's unlikely that anyone under 30 would have the depth of experience we require.

In return, we can offer an outstanding opportunity to join a technologically advanced, globally successful Company where your future opportunities are excellent. Salaries and benefits are equally attractive.

If you have the top level process engineering skills we are looking for, apply in writing to:

Christine Wickenden, Co-ordinator Recruitment,
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You should be professionally qualified, have wide experience of audit techniques and a high level of management skills. For informal discussion please contact: Mr A. Stephens, Assistant Director of Finance on 01-262 8011 ext 4231.

Job Description and Application Form are available from: Headquarters Personnel, SWTHRA, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Telephone 01-262 8011 ext 4023. Please quote Reference 87/159. Closing date: 14 August 1987.

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The London office of a major New York-based American law firm seeks an energetic university graduate to assist in various phases of transactional work and other matters related to its corporate and tax practice.

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For more details contact Laura Smith on 01-437 8517 (3 lines) or send your curriculum vitae to her at Retail Search and Selection, 103A Oxford Street, London W1R 1TE.

Retail Search & Selection

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Applications are invited, in writing, giving full personal and career details to:
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Coddington Court
Coddington
Herefordshire
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A Chartered Accountant, male or female, aged 40-50, with at least twelve years progressive line experience, in industry, upto Finance Director level, in companies with a turnover of not less than \$350 million p.a. Involvement in company taxation and sound computer experience are essential. Experience of treasury matters and exposure to the "City" desirable but not essential. Must be of the calibre to be appointed the Group PLC Finance Director, on the present incumbent's impending retirement. An outstanding career opportunity with Britain's market leader in its field. Excellent fringe benefits include stock option, bonus, non-contributory pension, company car, medical, life cover and relocation expenses.

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Salary £10,357 - £11,928 (including London Allowance). 25 days holiday. Further details from The Secretary (BK), The British Academy, 20/21 Cornwall Terrace, London, NW1 4QP.

Tel: 01 487 5966.

Closing date for applications: 12 August 1987.

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The young tigers testing
a company's projects

The decision-making
which is the hallmark
of a top manager is made
much more difficult
by the complexity
and sophistication of
business today, but
the headhunters are on
the lookout for talent...

In the process of corporate re-structure and reorganization in recent years, managers are having to acquire new sets of skills to establish their potential for senior decision-making. One of the less highlighted is the ability to manage important company projects effectively.

Mention project leadership to most lay managers and, if it strikes any chords at all, it will be solely with the construction and engineering industries, where there is a specific end-product by a variety of specialist contractors.

In this context, project managers base their work around meeting easily-quantifiable sets of criteria — detailed specifications, definite completion and defined financial arrangements.

Project management is now used on a much wider scale by many other industries. Decentralization has resulted in many organizations being divided into more autonomous profit centres. But a range of external factors, such as the introduction of new technology, the entry into new markets or a commercial merger, often make it necessary for senior management to commission cross-functional projects which affect the organization as a whole.

Examples of such projects include the introduction of computer-based information systems, the development of a new product, an office move, a company takeover or the design and development of a new building.

In many organizations, leading this kind of project is used as a testing ground for high-flying junior or middle managers. Their potential is judged on their ability to define objectives and see them through.

The key to this is recognizing and reconciling the interests of everyone who has a stake in the project. The principal "stakeholders" in any project are usually the senior management who commission the project, and the external client or internal division on whose behalf the project is being undertaken. A third potential interest to reconcile is that of the user of the product being developed or the members of staff who will benefit from the project's objectives.

Project leaders will need the ability to liaise effectively with senior management, and in an organization where a number of projects are competing for human and financial resources, they need to ensure that their own projects are properly supported. They will also need the sensitivity and insight to anticipate the real needs of the client or user and ensure that their interests are properly reflected in their team's deliberations.

As one project leader commented: "It is all too easy to start thinking of the client as the enemy whose practical requirements are interfering with the smooth running of your timetable."

To realize these objectives, project leaders will need to recruit a team drawn from different departments, functions and even countries. They need the skills to establish a common culture, gain commitment, set realistic milestones and encourage regular contact outside team meetings. This is particularly necessary in multi-national projects, such as the scheme to construct the Cross-Channel Tunnel, where team members are located in more than one country.

In addition, project leaders need to draw in members of the organization who are not directly involved with the project but who have a direct connection with its work and a large interest in its outcome.

In some cases, this may involve in-house "political" sensitivities. Prominent and prestigious projects attract a large number of self-appointed candidates who may prove disappointed and even resentful at not being asked to take part — something one project manager termed the "wedding invitation syndrome".

In these circumstances, the skills required of project leaders are far more sophisticated than in the past. As a result, there is a corresponding change in the way management training is being designed.

At Ashridge Management College, for example, their course Leading Projects Effectively places a far greater emphasis on experimental learning covering interpersonal and communication skills than quantitative management techniques such as critical path analysis.

Simulation exercises are designed to

highlight the different applications for project management skills and group work combined with peer-group discussion which enable project leaders from very different backgrounds to learn from common experience.

"The nature of project work often means that project leaders have little opportunity to meet each other," explains course tutor Michael Geddes. "As a result they do not realize or appreciate their own strengths and weaknesses."

The diversity of the participants show how far project work has now spread. Sponsoring organizations include retailers, breweries, insurance companies, civil service departments, banks, engineering companies and scientific research organizations.

Some managers on the course were experienced project leaders; others were junior line managers plucked from their specialist functions, contracted consultants and an academic head-hunted to manage a prestige research and development project.

Most felt that project managers have the impossible task of "looking in all directions at the same time". One described the experience as "like swimming through a soggy rice pudding". Many were surprised at the common components in the successful management of widely different projects.

Most appreciated the chance to meet their opposite numbers. The direct task of balancing conflicting interests, and the nebulous positive of being responsible to senior management for a project that will affect differing functions in an organization, often make project management an isolating experience.

As Mr Geddes said: "Project leaders have to develop close working relationships with the senior manager or director to whom they are responsible and will have access to confidential information. They also have to work closely with staff who may not relish the idea of working with someone so closely identified with senior management."

"Unless these interests are carefully balanced, project leaders may end up distrusted by both."

Further details of the Ashridge course, Leading Projects Effectively, are available from Ashridge Management College, Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 1NS (04424 3491 or 3311).

Michel Syrett

Michel Syrett is editor of Manpower Policy and Practice — The ILM Review.

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (n = 10) and the experimental group (n = 10). The control group received a placebo (P) and the experimental group received a 10% solution of the active ingredient (A). The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (n = 10) and the experimental group (n = 10). The control group received a placebo (P) and the experimental group received a 10% solution of the active ingredient (A). The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (n = 10) and the experimental group (n = 10). The control group received a placebo (P) and the experimental group received a 10% solution of the active ingredient (A).

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A world title fight that the Las Vegas odds-makers think they have sewn up

Tucker at work in a city of losers

From Simon Barnes, Las Vegas

It was, I think you will find, a gambler called "Tuck" the Greek who said it. "The most exciting thing is to win. The next most exciting thing... is to lose."

They come to Las Vegas in their millions for the sole pleasure of losing. They come with a stash set aside for the sole purpose of surrender. It is the only town in the world that has been custom-built for people to lose in.

The visitors to Las Vegas won't express it quite that way. They will say, of course, that they are not Tony Tucker — not Tony Tuck, who fights Mike Tyson, "Iron" Mike Tyson, for the chance of becoming the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world. Tyson is the World Boxing Association (WBA) and World Boxing Council (WBC) world heavyweight champion, Tucker is the International Boxing Federation (IBF) champion.

But so far as everyone here is concerned, Tucker will just be there to make up the numbers. In a boxing match, that is a fairly tough assessment. "Tyson's going to tear his face off," said one of those men who you wish didn't always sit next to you in bars.

How happy these Vegas visitors are when they think about the prospect of two superbly conditioned athletes trying to tear each other's faces off, while they sit around in their bars or around the gaming tables. No one works here, it seems, save the tireless, grim-faced dealers and pit-bosses, whose job it is to catch the money as the losers throw it at them.

Here everything is about entertaining people while they lose. As a prelude to the fight, you can see Gladys Knight and the Pips at the Hilton. You can also catch Sammy Davis Junior, Dean Martin, and Bobby Berosini's orangutans.

Las Vegas is America with its cities turned inside out. The city is a glamorous and exciting, indeed, it is your duty not to make money but to lose it. And because Vegas is a 365-day-a-year festival of ritual, behaviour, badly is perfectly acceptable.

As one dealer said: "A lot of people come from small towns, and before they've even got to here, they've already decided: 'Well I don't know anybody in Las Vegas, I'm going to be an animal.' Not Tucker, though; he's a bit of a chap, far too pretty a mover."

Lured by the prospect of winning, the hordes come hot, ruffled and ready to lose. "Never before has it been possible to win so much for so little," says a card in my hotel room, telling me about the P.O.-Gold dollar slot. My address is in Paradise Road.

A short cab ride away is the Little White Chapel (Joan Collins was Married Here). Yes, you can gamble with absolutely anything here, and the chances are you will lose. And if you want a bet on the Tucker-Tyson match, you can get nine to one against the elegant Tucker. Not bad for a two-horse race.

Las Vegas odds-makers are not paying a pretty compliment to Tyson, nor do they want to upset Tucker. They just want to make a lot of money.

"I don't get mad, I just get motivated," said Tucker. He at least was not in a vacationing frame of mind. To go to the Golden Gloves Gym, a 10-buck cab ride from Paradise Road, is to suffer severe culture shock — this on top of the shock that Las Vegas has already handed out. Suddenly the people are working and the air conditioning is not.

Suddenly your nostrils are fired with the stink of sweat, your ears with the clatter of the speedball, the thumping of glove against bag, and the "shift shift" and the "high, high" of boxers working their guts out. Tucker slouched in, with that extraordinary, idle, foot-dragging walk of an athlete in the highest possible condition. This is no longer the fantasy world of the casino. This is real, you think. And then you think again.

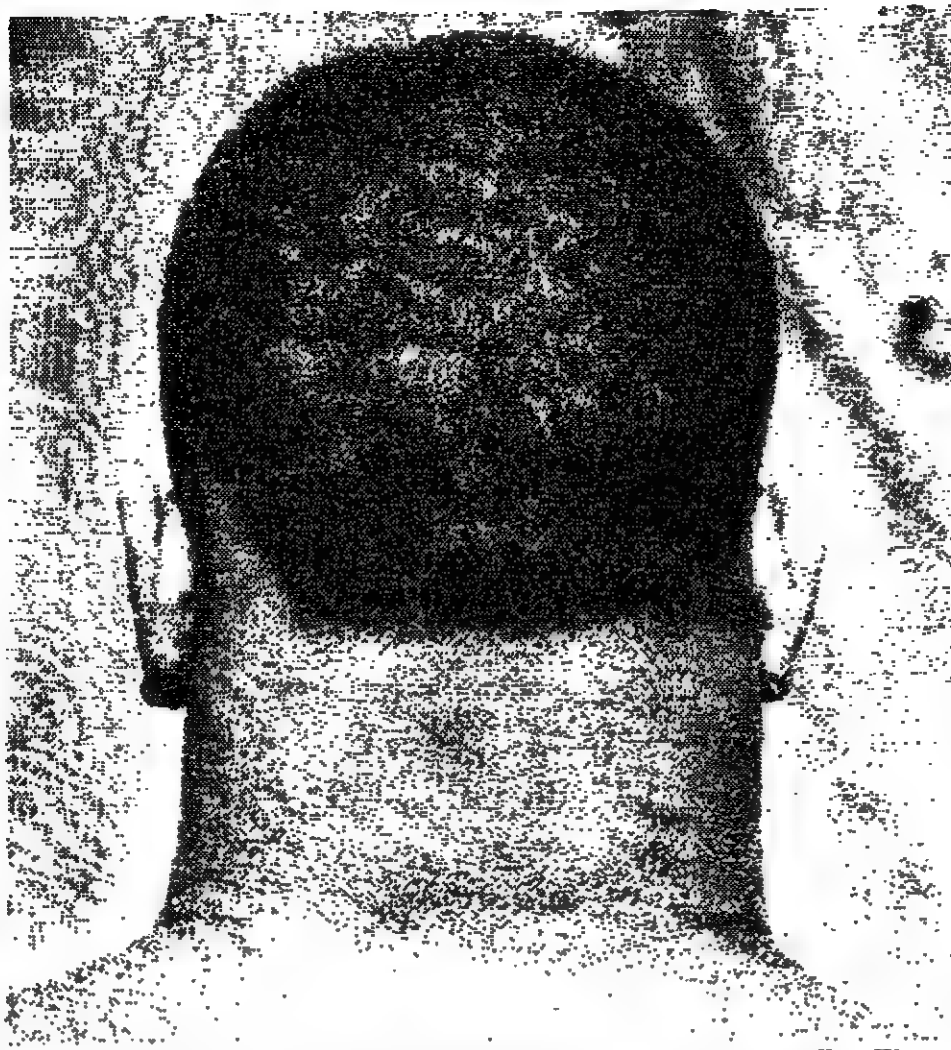
Tucker is tall and lanky but quite beautifully muscled, and his handsome as you could wish to see. You can only see the scar tissue round his eyes from too close. A bosomy man in a T-shirt put him through the fierce warm-up exercises a boxer must endure, and as a gopher began to take his hands for a sparring session he sweated and talked, both very forcefully.

"If he loses, well, he'll be like Leonard and make a comeback. If I lose, I'll be out of boxing. I have to win."

But Tyson is as awesome as a 12-1 on slot could be. "But he's not a slick boxer. He's a slugger — I respect him though, as a good fighter. I don't want to go and beat a guy I've said is a bum."

A roar of laughter from his team, as they huddle about him in their T-shirts and sweat trousers. There is a famous story about Tucker choosing not to get on a plane that went on to crash. "Now I believe that God has a purpose for me, and that he is going to win. I'll win, it will be in Jesus's name."

God, however, tends to side with the big installations. And, as asked him, do you think that those odds to lose are quite fair? A snort of laughter. "Who's to say what's fair in Vegas? Instruction by a casino to its employees: 'Dealers should try to avoid using the word 'losing'."



Sticking your neck out: just one reason why Tyson is favourite (Photograph: Albert Watson)

FISHING

Chances for sea sport

By Conrad Voss Bark

About this time of the year fathers of families have to forsake the rivers to take wives and children to the seaside. In between building sandcastles and playing stamp cricket there are sometimes opportunities for real fishing.

As a youth I remember fly fishing for bream off the rocks at Flamborough Head in Yorkshire. Bream are called saltie in Scotland and coalfish in England. They take a medium-sized fly quite well. We used a white feather on a hook, about size six, for to give them a Jock Scott would be a little extravagant. Fried or baked bream makes quite reasonable eating for the family.

Fly fishing off rocks near Portcarron and Looe Harbour in Cornwall can produce mackerel and pollack. Off St George's Island, if you can get within casting range of a mackerel shoal, you can take a number of

fish which fight superbly well on a 2X cast.

On the whole, however, a light salmon spinning rod with a 1000 breaking strain line to a Toby spoon and a Wye lead would give greater distance and certainly would be much safer for any onlookers than casting a fly from the rocks.

I remember taking a bass of about five or six pounds with a Toby spoon cast from rocks at Whistling Sands Bay in North Wales quite close to the sea. I was quite surprised to find that the bass was quite fresh. It was a good catch. I was quite surprised to find that the bass was quite fresh. It was a good catch. I was quite surprised to find that the bass was quite fresh. It was a good catch.

SWIMMING

US record tumbles

Fresno, California (Reuters) — Steven Bradley recorded the world's fastest men's 200 metres breaststroke time this year at the US long course championships here yesterday, with a time of 2min 15.30sec.

As expected, Matt Biondi won the 100m freestyle. His time of 49.37sec in the heats was the eighth-fastest ever recorded and he won the final in 49.34sec.

Amy Shaw became the first American woman to break the 2min 30sec barrier in the 200m breaststroke. Her time of 2min 29.78sec beat Susan Rapp's old record of 2min 31.77sec.

The successes continued a sequence which was started by Janet Evans on Monday, when she took more than two seconds off Tracey Wickham's world 800m freestyle record, to finish in 8min 22.44sec. Miss Evans, aged 15, swam in another three events before the meeting ends at the weekend.

SPORTS LETTERS

A view from the trackside

From Mr Nick Holdsworth and Ms Sarah Booth

Sir, It was while attending the 1986 British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch that we were dismayed to learn that the Formula One Constructors' Association had signed a contract to stage the British round of the Formula One world championship exclusively at Silverstone for the following five years. We now learn that the president of FOCA, Bernie Ecclestone, is to seek to improve Formula One's "tatty standards of presentation", beginning with Silverstone (July 17).

As members of the largest but least organized group connected with motor racing — the trackside spectators — we write to express our profound regret that Brands Hatch has been excluded from the grand prix calendar, our great surprise that in all the ink spilled concerning improvements in facilities at Silverstone not one word has been addressed to the concerns of the spectator, and to offer to Mr Ecclestone the briefest of indications as to what those concerns are.

Casual remarks exchanged and overheard at Silverstone during this year's grand prix weekend confirm our view that Brands Hatch is the spectator's favoured venue. The unrelenting and vociferous Brands, being set in a natural bowl, has always been a delight because of the excellent views afforded of some one third of the grand prix circuit and virtually all of the shorter safety circuits.

In contrast, Silverstone suffers from the impediment of being set upon a plain, but little has been done to overcome this natural handicap by establishing adequate spectator banking so that from suitably raised positions

the racing can be viewed with ease.

Two small examples must suffice: first, the banking opposite the pits is so poor that from the front, no more than the top few inches of a driver's helmet and car's rear wing is visible on the track; second, having paid an additional and exorbitant £10 for entrance to the centre of the circuit, we this year found the spectator banking at Woodcote Corner no less than three-quarters fenced off to trackside spectators for no very clear reason.

It seems that Silverstone will not erect what nature has not bestowed and the overall impression is one of a circuit which appears almost to resent the presence of the public, if not the public's money.

It is our belief that as long as the natural competitive edge enjoyed by Brands Hatch is contractually excluded from grand prix racing, then the lower standards evident at Silverstone will come to be the norm. Ironically, the motor racing public will then simply be unable to see Formula One's supposedly "tatty standards of presentation".

We therefore appeal to Mr Ecclestone to give as much thought to the needs of trackside spectators as to the needs of the competitors and to work for the return of at least one Formula One event to Brands Hatch so that the hitherto beneficial rivalry between this country's premier motor racing circuits can be restored.

Yours faithfully,
NICK HOLDSWORTH
5 Recreation Mount,
Leeds, W. Yorkshire.
SARAH BOOTH
The Bungalow,
Garforth Cliff, W. Yorkshire,
July 17.

Pulling one's I-b-w leg

From Mr Chris Tooley

Sir, In your report of the final day's play of the Varsity cricket match (July 24) you say I threw my bat into the ground in anger after my suggestion that Cambridge should declare had been refused by Price, the Cambridge captain.

As those at the wicket could confirm, I threw the bat into the ground in mock anger when an I-b-w appeal was turned down by umpire Harris — everyone knew there was no chance of the appeal being upheld. It was merely a piece of harmless mimicry at a time when the match was completely dead as a contest. No harm was meant and certainly none taken.

Yours sincerely,
CHRIS TOOLEY
Captain, Oxford University CC,
Magdalen College,
Oxford.

Wrong approach

From Mr A. R. Morton

Sir, David Miller chooses an excellent subject for his article on the Open Championship at Muirfield (July 21). His criticisms and observations about the "end-to-end" to the Open are, however, targeted well of the mark (as was Paul Azinger's approach shot to the 18th green). The truly sad end to the event (and, indeed, acknowledgment as such by the organizers) was the cheer from the gallery as the ball finished in a bunker.

This golf, heralded in previous editions of *The Times* as a game where cheats and cheating did not perform exist, less this reputation and joins sportsmen's rugby where, once silence preceded any attempt at a placed kick.

I would detract nothing from Nick Faldo's championship win; none the less, it is a reflection of British patriotism to see it and to see Faldo's successful length.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. MORTON
94 Haghe Bar,
New Mills, Derbyshire,
July 21.

From Ronald and Evelyn Dickenson
Sir, We are glad David Miller criticized the prize-giving ceremony at the Open (July 21), his words and observations about the word did anyone speak of pure British champion, nor the challenges; but plenty about committees and greenkeepers. It should have been a moment to savour. As you said, the occasion needed a touch of grandeur and the prize-giving ceremony of the new champion.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD AND EVELYN
DICKENSON
11 Otways Lane,
Ashted, Surrey,
July 21.

House of Lords

Mental health review tribunal power

Regina v Oxford Regional Mental Health Review Tribunal and Another, Ex parte Secretary of State for the Home Department
Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Ackner, Lord Oliver of Aylmerton and Lord Goff of Chieveley.
[Speeches July 29]

Where a mental health review tribunal deferred a direction for the conditional discharge of a restricted patient made under section 73(2) of the Mental Health Act 1983 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, a tribunal had no power under section 73(7) to reconsider the decision made under subsection (2).

The House of Lords so held when dismissing an appeal by Mr Ernest Campbell against the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Sir John Megaw) (*The Times* April 28, 1986; [1986] 1 WLR 1180) who allowed an appeal by the applicant, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, against the refusal by Mr Justice Woolf to grant judicial review of the decision of the Oxford Regional Mental Health Review Tribunal to order the conditional discharge of Mr Campbell.

Mr David Sullivan, QC and Mr Oliver Thorold for the appellant; Mr Nigel Fleming for the secretary of state.

LORD BRIDGE said that Mr Campbell had been subject to a hospital order under section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959 and a restriction order without time limit under section 65. A mental health review tribunal was now empowered to order the discharge of a "restricted patient" such as Mr Campbell, under section 73 of the Mental Health Act 1983.

In June 1984 Mr Campbell applied to the respondent tribunal for his discharge. The consultant psychiatrist who had been responsible for his care and treatment since 1981 reported to the effect that discharge would be quite inappropriate.

The secretary of state, who was clearly the only party capable of representing any in-

terest the public might have in opposing his discharge, notified the tribunal of his opposition. The tribunal heard and determined the application, but in breach of the rules the secretary of state was not given notice of the hearing.

The tribunal directed that Mr Campbell should be conditionally discharged, such direction being referred to in the 1985, for proposals to meet the conditions to be prepared.

That decision was made in breach of the rules and, more importantly, in breach of the most fundamental rule of natural justice in that the secretary of state, as a party to the proceedings, was denied a hearing.

Whatever view be taken as a matter of construction of the interaction between subsections (2) and (7) of section 73, it was difficult to see how the tribunal's decision could properly stand. Such a fundamental flaw as vitiated the proceedings leading to the decision called for a complete rehearing *de novo*.

Turning to the construction of section 73, a mental health review tribunal had first to address the issue of whether it was satisfied as to one or other of the matters referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 — (i) that the patient's disorder was not "of a nature or degree which makes it appropriate for him to be liable to be detained in hospital for medical treatment"; or (ii) that it was not necessary for his own health or safety or for the protection of others "that he should receive such treatment".

If it was so satisfied, and satisfied that the patient did not need to remain liable to be recalled to hospital, the tribunal had to direct his absolute discharge. If it thought he should remain liable to recall, it could only contemplate a conditional discharge under subsection (2). There the tribunal's satisfaction or lack of it as to the matters in subsection (1)(a) would inevitably be coloured by the conditions it had in mind to impose. Once satisfied as to one of those matters, it was mandatory for the tribunal to direct the patient's conditional discharge.

But if the tribunal was only able to be so satisfied by the

imposition of conditions to which the patient would be subject on release, it was obvious that in many, perhaps most, cases some time must elapse between the decision that conditional discharge was appropriate and the effective order directing discharge, for the purpose of making the necessary practical arrangements to enable compliance with the conditions.

It was, in his Lordship's opinion, precisely for that purpose that the tribunal was given the option either to direct the immediate discharge of the patient under subsection (2) or to defer that direction under subsection (7).

It had been submitted that, having deferred a direction under subsection (7), the tribunal had to examine the whole issue afresh before the direction for discharge was given. Were that right, the two-stage procedure which seemed to be contemplated by subsections (2) and (7) would not seem to serve any useful purpose at all.

But the conclusive refutation of such a construction was to be found in the second part of subsection (7) which contained (i) an application or reference leading to a deferred direction for conditional discharge, and (ii) a further application or reference relating to the same patient coming before the tribunal before any direction for his conditional discharge had actually been given.

In that situation it was provided that no direction might be given pursuant to the first application or reference. The effect of that was that the whole issue must be reopened pursuant to the second application or reference, if, as submitted, the whole issue always remained at large following a deferred direction for conditional discharge, that provision would be otiose.

Apart from the substantive issue, there was criticism of the form of the tribunal's decision. His Lordship's criticism was of the deferment to a fixed date. There was no authority for that and such a decision should simply indicate that the direction was deferred until the necessary satisfactory arrangements had been made and specified what arrangements were required, which would normally be done by reference to the conditions imposed.

Lord Brandon, Lord Ackner, Lord Oliver and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Alexander & Partners, Willesden; Treasury Solicitor.

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Standard of proof in parental child abuse cases

In re G (a Minor)

Before Mr Justice Sheldon
[Judgment June 4]

In wardship proceedings where there had been an allegation that a child had been sexually abused, the standard of proof to be applied was based on the balance of probabilities; but a more stringent degree of probability was required to satisfy the court that a father had been guilty of some sexual misconduct with his daughter than would be needed to justify the conclusion that she had been the victim of sexual abuse by some other person.

Mr Justice Sheldon so stated in a Family Division judgment delivered in chambers at Bristol and released for publication with his Lordship's consent.

Miss Catherine Hailstone for the local authority; Mr Suzanne Matthews for the father; Mr Christopher Sharp for the mother; Mr Richard Bromfield for the interveners, the grandparents; Mr Richard Bond for the guardian *ad litem*.

MR JUSTICE SHELDON said that the ward, a girl, was born in October 1983. Her parents had married a few weeks prior to her birth. The father, now aged 43, was some twenty years older than the mother. They lived in a mobile home.

In February 1985, the mother departed, leaving the child with the father. The responsibility of looking after the little girl had fallen on the father with the willing help of neighbours and in a material sense the child had

been well looked after. The father had been granted legal custody by justices in August 1986 with access to the mother.

In the meantime the mother had returned to live with her mother and step-father in Avon. The grandmother expressed her great concern regarding the well-being of her grandchild while living with her father.

At the end of January 1987 the child was collected by the mother for an agreed access week-end and not returned. Allegations of sexual abuse by the father were made and a place of safety order made.

The child was now in the interim care of the local authority and was living with foster parents and wardship proceedings had been instituted.

His Lordship had to decide whether the child had been sexually abused and, if so, whether the perpetrator was the father and to decide the future upbringing of the child.

His Lordship had to pick and choose between the various allegations and counter-allegations. There was one matter of considerable significance. In 1973 the father had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment for rape.

There was no evidence which would justify the prosecution of the father for any form of sexual abuse of his daughter. The evidence fell far short of the standard of proof beyond reasonable doubt which was needed for a conviction.

In wardship proceedings, although alleged wrong-doing by

an individual might be an issue, the predominant question was the welfare of the child.

In general terms, the standard of proof was based on the balance of probabilities, but in the present proceedings, a higher degree of probability was required to satisfy the court that the father had been guilty of some sexual misconduct with his daughter than would be needed to justify the conclusion that the child had been the victim of some sexual behaviour of whatever nature and whoever might have been the perpetrator.

His Lordship was of the opinion that the gravity of the matter was such that the child's point of view that any tilt in the balance which suggested that she had been the victim of sexual abuse would justify a finding to that effect.

There might be circumstances in which the application of a "standard of proof" as that phrase was commonly understood, was inappropriate to the method by which the court should approach the problem.

For example, where the suspicion of sexual abuse or other wrong-doing, although incapable of formal proof, was such as to lead to the conclusion that it would be an unacceptable risk to the child's welfare to leave him in his previous environment; or (more likely in the case of older children) where, although the court might be satisfied that no sexual abuse had taken place, the very fact that sexual abuse had been alleged by a child against a

parent suggested that it was in the child's interests that some change in the existing regime was required.

It had been suggested in the present case that if the father could not be identified as the offender where the child had been the subject of sexual abuse, the father's character and behaviour taken in conjunction with other circumstances might lead to the conclusion that it would be an unacceptable risk to return her to the father's care.

In all the circumstances, even applying a more stringent test than a mere balance of probabilities, his Lordship had been driven to the conclusion that the father had been guilty of an over-familiar and sexually inappropriate relationship with his daughter, amounting to sexual abuse, which could bode ill for the future and had created the "particularly vulnerable little girl" described by the child psychiatrist.

Only the father could be held responsible for that state of affairs. The child would remain a ward of court pursuant to section 7(2) of the Family Law Reform Act 1969 and to continue to live with the present foster parents; the mother to have access with a view to bringing about the ward's rehabilitation with the mother; the father to have supervised access.

Solicitors: Mr Basil D. Smith, Bristol; Downs, Dorking; Withy, King & Lee, Bath; Mowbray Woodwards, Bath; Official Solicitor.

Back calculation from test lawful

allowed from his conviction by St Albans Justices on January 16, 1987, of driving with excess alcohol. The justices had fined him £150, endorsed his licence and imposed a 12-month disqualification.

Mr Dominic Roberts for the defendant, Gumbly; Mr Richard O'Rourke for the defendant, Gould; Mr Roger D. H. Smith for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE MANN, giving the judgment of the court, said that in the first appeal the defendant was involved in a fatal accident at 11.15pm; he provided a specimen of blood at 3.35am the next day according to the statutory procedure. The defendant gave a reading, below the prescribed limit (80mg per 100ml; see section 1(2) of the 1972 Act, as substituted) of 59 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

The prosecution adduced evidence to the effect that a person of the defendant's height, age, weight and physical condition would eliminate alcohol from his blood stream at between 10 and 25 milligrammes per 100ml per hour, so that at the time of the accident his blood alcohol concentration would have been above the prescribed limit, in

the region of 120-130 milligrammes per 100ml of blood.

In the second case, the defendant was involved in an accident at 11.58pm, and gave two specimens of breath in accordance with the statutory procedure at 3.45am the next day, the lower of the two specimens being below the prescribed limit (35 microgrammes per 100ml) and showing 28 microgrammes of alcohol in 100ml of breath.

The prosecution led evidence to the effect that the defendant would have eliminated between 15 and 37 microgrammes of alcohol per 100ml of breath between the time of the accident and the provision of the specimens, and was thus "likely" to have had a breath alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit of between 43 and 65 microgrammes per 100ml of breath at the time of the accident.

His Lordship said that the court was concerned with the statutory words of Lord Justice Gidwell concerning the production and reliance on expert evidence in *Smith v Gough* ([1986] 1 WLR 222, 232), where he said: "Going back to the level of alcohol in the blood at the time of driving is clearly permissible, but only practicable... provided that there is reasonably clear, straightforward and relatively simple evidence to show it. In the context of the present case, it is for them, I would say, to be drawn into any detailed scientific calculation."

The defendants' counsel drew attention to the wording of the statutory provisions, before the existing legislation in section 1(1) of the Road Safety Act 1967 which was substantially reproduced in the original section 6(1) of the 1972 Act.

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the quite different question as to excess at the time of providing the specimen, which was the subject of the laboratory test.

Evidence which was material to the question of what was the proportion of alcohol at the moment of driving had to be admissible.

The provisions of section 10(2) did not preclude evidence other than that revealed by a specimen to show a greater level of alcohol although, subject to the *hip-flask* defence, the specimen would always provide a "not less" or base figure. If that figure was above the prescribed limit other evidence was unnecessary to establish the offence.

The court's conclusion meant that those who drove with excess alcohol could not necessarily escape punishment because of the lapse of time. However, it also meant that in cases where a specimen provided, obviously a substantial period of time after driving had ceased, showed a level below the prescribed limit justices might find themselves confronted with evidence of a complicated and scientific nature.

Back calculations involved a great number of factors. That was regrettable but inevitable. In the context of the present case, the question should not rely on such evidence save where that evidence was easily understood and clearly persuasive of the presence of excess alcohol at the time the defendant was driving.

Very careful, especially where there was conflicting evidence, not to convict unless they were sure that on the scientific and other evidence, which they were sure an excess of alcohol was in the defendant's body when he was actually driving or charged.

In the second case the justices accepted evidence that it was "likely" that at the time of the accident the defendant's blood alcohol concentration was above the prescribed limit. In the court's view that was not sufficient to be satisfied 95 as to the blood alcohol concentration was above the prescribed limit.

Accordingly, the first appeal would be dismissed and the second allowed. The court certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in its decision, but refused leave to appeal.

Solicitors: Cremin Small & Co. Stockwell; Crown Prosecution Service, Birmingham; Wynter Davies & Lee; Herford; Crown Prosecution Service, St Albans.

Inferring letting value

MacDonald and Others v Trustees of Henry Smith's Charity

The true annual letting value of property at the commencement of a tenancy, could, for section 4(4) of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, *prima facie*, be inferred from the premium which had been paid on an assignment of the lease a week later.

Where the annual value so inferred was more than three times the rent, the landlord would have to adduce evidence sufficient to satisfy the court that the premium did not reflect the true letting value if he were

to succeed in resisting an application for the enfranchisement of the lease under the 1967 Act, on the basis that the initial rent exceeded two-thirds of the letting value.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Glidwell and Sir Ronald Cumming-Bruce) so held in a reserved judgment on July 21, allowing an appeal by tenants of premises from the dismissal by West London County Court (Judge Parker, QC) of an application to acquire the freehold of the premises under section 1(1) of the 1967 Act.

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YACHTING: ONLY ONE WORRY AS BRITAIN CHASE RECORD NINTH WIN IN ADMIRAL'S CUP AT COWES

British hopes soar with indulgence

By Barry Pickthall

The 14 international three-boat teams head out from Cowes this morning to contest the sixteenth Admiral's Cup — ocean racing's equivalent of a world championship — which starts with a 30-mile inshore race around the Solent and culminates with the 605-mile Fastnet classic, starting on August 8.

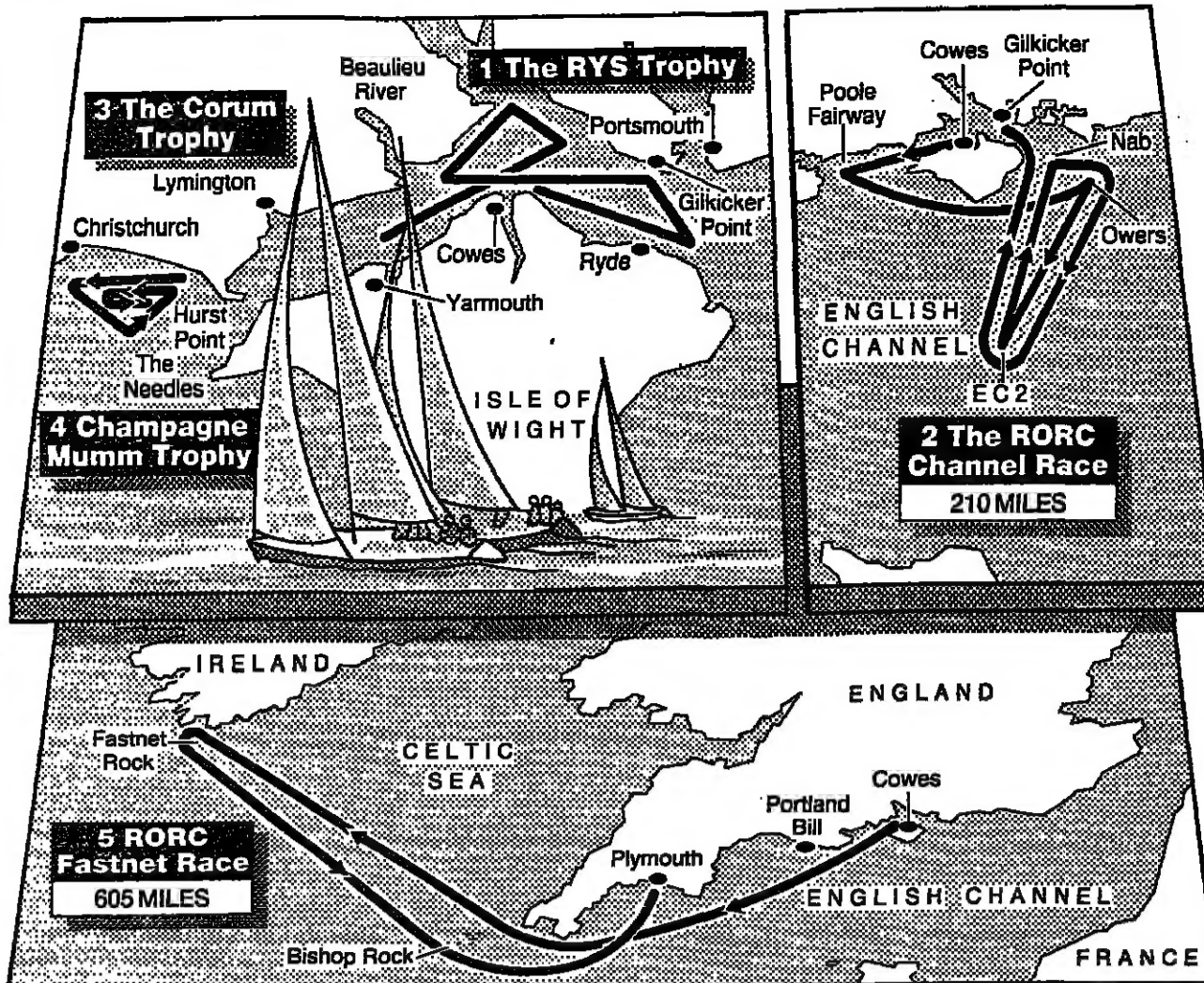
Britain's team, made up of Graham Walker's Indulgence, and two smaller one-tonners, Jamarella and Juno, are among the favourites to win the series for a record ninth time. They have the advantage of local waters, but face stiff opposition from at least six other nations, some of which have held trials around the Solent.

Others, such as the Americans, have hired local experts to help prevent mishaps, with designer Hugh Welbourn acting as navigator aboard their leading entry, Insatiable, and Ken Newman, secretary of the local Daring keelboat class, doing the same for Blue Yankee.

This year's event, sponsored by Champagne Mumm, promises to be the most competitive yet, for though numbers are down on the 19 that contested this biennial championship between 1975 and 1979, only the amateurs who could once afford to dabble in the game for fun have stayed away.

The hard core that remain now treat it as a professional sport, both financially and in attitude. This year the event is open to sponsored entries for the first time, and the finance has allowed Australia and New Zealand to arrive three weeks before and work their boats up to match the best European performances.

In Britain, sponsorship from the London stockbrokers, James Capel, has provided a professional coach for the team for the first time.



Another addition is a weather man with video and computer equipment to monitor performance improvements of all the boats.

With it, has also come a less savoury attitude: protests come thick and fast over the most minor rule infringements. On Tuesday, Britain forced the Danish yacht, Original Beckhmanns, to return to the measurement dock after questioning her stability figures (the yacht was cleared yesterday). Then, the crew of the French yacht,

Corum, have been forced to paint out the face of a watch on their transom and the Australians were to write to the Race Committee yesterday asking it to check the size of lettering on several other yachts.

Hopefully, all this nitpicking will end when the cannon signals the first start at 11.30 today and crews begin the business of outwitting each other on the water instead.

This year, the Royal Ocean Racing Club has introduced a minimum cumulative rating

for each team of 95ft to stop nations entering three one-tonners at the favoured lower end of the rating band. Ten teams including the expected front runners, Australia, Britain, Denmark, West Germany, Ireland and New Zealand have entered two one-tonners (racing around 30.5ft) and a larger 34ft racer.

So far, Indulgence, skippered by Harold Cudmore and sailed by Eddie Warden Owen, the America's Cup crew assembled by Walker, have dominated racing this

season and remain favourites to repeat their performance aboard Phoenix in the last series when they finished individual points leaders.

The one question mark within the British team hangs over Juno. Last week Mike McIntyre, the helmsman, was badly forced to withdraw from Mike Peacock's crew after his son, aged 3, became seriously ill. It now remains to be seen whether this Rob Humphreys-designed boat can be brought back to a winning groove by Tony Gale, the replacement.

CUP POT-POURRI

The weather is likely to play a large part in deciding the winning team (Barry Pickthall writes). If the prevailing winds stem from the south-west, the second, flooding, tidal surges running during the three inshore races are likely to benefit the larger yachts which will gain from the longer time spent sailing to windward.

If conditions are light with patches of calm, the smaller boats will be favoured.

Fastnet spectacle

Though facilities for spectators afloat are limited to a few boats leaving Ancaster Marina in Cowes early each morning, the Fastnet Race, starting off Cowes Castle on August 8, should look spectacular both from afloat and ashore.

Spectators on Cowes Green will have a grandstand view, as will those at the Needles or Hurst Castle on the mainland an hour later, as the fleet heads out through Hurst Narrows into the English Channel. Further west, the yachts can be viewed as they pass Portland Bill in mid-afternoon and when they return to Plymouth.

£8m investment

With most individual Admiral's Cup campaigns costing some £200,000, this year's fleet represents a total investment of more than £8 million.

Race schedule

TODAY: First inshore race, RYS Trophy (30 miles) approximately; course, in Western Solent, starting from Cowes Castle and ending at Hurst Point. TOMORROW: RORC Channel Race (210 miles) from Cowes to Plymouth; course, from Cowes to Plymouth via the Needles, Hurst Point, and Portland Bill. AUGUST 3: Second inshore race, Corum Trophy (30 miles); over an Olympic course in the Western Solent, starting from Cowes Castle and ending at Hurst Point. AUGUST 4: Third inshore race, Champagne Mumm Trophy (30 miles); over an Olympic course in the Western Solent, starting from Cowes Castle and ending at Hurst Point. AUGUST 8: RORC Fastnet Race (605 miles); course, from Cowes to Plymouth via the Needles, Hurst Point, and Portland Bill. AUGUST 15: RORC Fastnet Race (605 miles); course, from Cowes to Plymouth via the Needles, Hurst Point, and Portland Bill.

Previous winners

BRITAIN: 1967, 1968, 1983, 1985, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 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GOLF: TICKER-TAPE WELCOME FOR UNITED STATES WOMEN'S OPEN CHAMPION AT ST MELLION

Davies relying on her caddie to show her the way round

By Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent

Laura Davies was given a ticker-tape welcome by her European colleagues when she arrived to defend the women's British Open, sponsored by Westpac, which will start at St Mellion, near Plymouth, today.

The new United States Open champion drank champagne, with family and friends, from the two-foot high silver trophy she had brought back across the Atlantic. Then she stressed that she would not be deserting the European scene to play full time in the United States.

"To begin with it will not necessarily be my decision because as things stand I will still have to go to the qualifying school for the US circuit in September," Miss Davies said.

"It could mean two trips over there, unless I am granted exemption as US Open champion, and I'm not sure that I would bother especially as I rather like the Laing tournament which is on at Stoke Poges at the same time."

"I wouldn't be angry if they didn't give me my player's card because it is not up to me. If they did then I would probably play 15 tournaments in America early in the year then eight in Japan and 12 in Europe. What I hope is that I have helped to show how strong our own tour is now. I really believe that we have 10 or 15 players in Europe who could do well in America."

Maxine Burton, the chairman of the WPGA, said: "We're all so proud of what Laura has done. She has always been an attraction on the tour. She's the biggest hitter in the world, she's the leader of our Order of Merit and she's the reigning British Open champion. Now as US

Open champion it should give the tour another boost."

The first realization for Miss Davies that life might be somewhat different in the future came from the British Airways desk in New York where, on arrival, she was promptly upgraded from economy class to Super Club.

"My brother, Tony, who

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	376	4	10	410	4
2	487	5	11	440	3
3	320	4	12	515	5
4	143	3	13	324	4
5	515	4	14	225	3
6	380	4	15	403	4
7	485	5	16	485	5
8	126	3	17	348	4
9	352	4	18	415	5
Total	2,986	36	Total	3,163	37

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Silver smile: Laura Davies with her US Open trophy at Heathrow yesterday

Americans fear that Davies could dominate US tour

By Patricia Davies

Laura Davies, the new United States women's Open champion, shares the passion for fast cars that seems to be endemic among winners of major titles and like Nick Faldo and Greg Norman she should soon be able to indulge her tastes to the full.

"I'd like a 924 Porsche," reveals the 23-year-old whose driving teacher her father, who is now resident in South Carolina and has grown accustomed to a more sedate speed than his daughter favours. "But I can't afford one yet, even though I was nearly £35,000 on Tuesday. After tax and other expenses I'll have about £20,000 left and most of that'll probably be going towards the new house I've just bought. The Porsche will have to wait."

It is unlikely to have to wait very long, however, for Davies' magnificent win in the play-off on Tuesday makes her the hottest property in women's golf since Nancy Lopez burst on the professional scene a decade ago. Her manager, Colin Scaife, who is her former guide as executive director of the WPGA, once had Miss Davies flared for sloppy dress, acknowledges, "Laura is now an international star and as an attractive girl, in every sense of the word, she is a breath of fresh air in the game. She is eminently marketable."

"What we have to do is sit down and take stock and not make any hasty decisions. All the negotiations I'm involved in at the moment are affected by what's happened and we have to stop, take one step back and ask

the injection of excitement the young Englishwoman generates with her potent combination of immense hitting and a deft touch on and around the greens.

The problem is, of course, that as no less an authority than Nancy Lopez has pointed out, Miss Davies could clean up if she were to play the American tour full time and that is not a thought that appeals to all her potential opponents. If Miss Davies can win the US women's open for the first time as a relatively inexperienced 23-year-old playing in only her fourth American tournament, it is mind-boggling to think of how many times she will have won the title by the time she reaches the venerable age of 48, which Mrs Carter is now. No wonder the Americans are frightened but it is in their interests not to be short-sighted as well.

Miss Davies herself says, "If I have a chance to be top in Europe for the third year in a row, then I may not go to the sectional qualifying school in Saratoga in September. A lot depends on how close I can get to Deid Reid, who's top of the money list at the moment. If I have a chance to catch her, I'd be tempted to try. We'll just have to see."

As it is, Miss Davies is eligible to play in the lucrative Nestle world championship, which ends in August. It has a field of only 12 and the first prize is \$78,000 (about £49,000), a taste of the riches that lie ahead.

They would have to change their rules to accept Miss Davies, and that means any decision will have to be made by the membership. JoAnne Carner, one of those beaten in the play-off, admitted Miss Davies was an exceptional player. "I think Laura should have to qualify for the tour." Whether that is the general view or not is not clear and Miss Davies does have her supporters, who have been charmed by her winning, unassuming personality and realise that the tour could do with

Mayo negotiates first hurdle

Paul Mayo, the Walker Cup international from Newport, yesterday overcame the first hurdle in his bid to add the Welsh amateur title to the British Championship he won at Prestwick last month.

Mayo, aged 24, the leading amateur in the Open Championship, beat Ian Boothby, a two handicapper from Pyle and Kenfig, 5 and 4 in the second round at Royal Portcuth. He will play James Greyst (Maesdu) this morning.

Chris Rees, the defending champion from Ashburham who is seeded to meet Mayo in the 36-hole final, also comfortably won through to the third round.

Joanna Lloyd and Sharon Bibbs, both aged 17 and in their final season as juniors, had narrow wins in their semi-finals and will meet over 18 holes at Cardiff today to decide the Welsh Girls' Championship.

Welsh Amateur Championship: J. Rees (Cardiff) 4 and 3; P. Mayo (Newport) 5 and 4; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 6 and 5; J. Boothby (Pyle) 7 and 6; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 8 and 7; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 9 and 8; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 10 and 9; J. Boothby (Pyle) 11 and 10; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 12 and 11; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 13 and 12; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 14 and 13; J. Boothby (Pyle) 15 and 14; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 16 and 15; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 17 and 16; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 18 and 17; J. Boothby (Pyle) 19 and 18; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 20 and 19; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 21 and 20; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 22 and 21; J. Boothby (Pyle) 23 and 22; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 24 and 23; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 25 and 24; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 26 and 25; J. Boothby (Pyle) 27 and 26; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 28 and 27; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 29 and 28; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 30 and 29; J. Boothby (Pyle) 31 and 30; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 32 and 31; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 33 and 32; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 34 and 33; J. Boothby (Pyle) 35 and 34; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 36 and 35; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 37 and 36; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 38 and 37; J. Boothby (Pyle) 39 and 38; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 40 and 39; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 41 and 40; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 42 and 41; J. Boothby (Pyle) 43 and 42; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 44 and 43; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 45 and 44; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 46 and 45; J. Boothby (Pyle) 47 and 46; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 48 and 47; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 49 and 48; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 50 and 49; J. Boothby (Pyle) 51 and 50; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 52 and 51; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 53 and 52; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 54 and 53; J. Boothby (Pyle) 55 and 54; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 56 and 55; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 57 and 56; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 58 and 57; J. Boothby (Pyle) 59 and 58; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 60 and 59; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 61 and 60; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 62 and 61; J. Boothby (Pyle) 63 and 62; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 64 and 63; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 65 and 64; J. Greyst (Maesdu) 66 and 65; J. Boothby (Pyle) 67 and 66; J. Lloyd (Cardiff) 68 and 67; S. Bibbs (Cardiff) 69 and 68; J. 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